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O/C Northern Command at Saad Haddad memorial in South Lebanon:

'IDF won't step up support for SLA'

By DAVID RUDGE
Jerusalem Post Reporter

MARIJAYOUN. — Aluf Yossi Peled, O/C Northern Command, yesterday said Israel had no plans to send reinforcements into Lebanon to counter a Shi'ite extremist threat to the South Lebanese Army.

"The IDF will continue to back the SLA until it can stand on its own," he said after a ceremony here marking the third anniversary of the death of the SLA founder, Major Saad Haddad.

SLA commander General Antoine Lahad accused Unifil of exaggerating "recent incidents" between SLA and Unifil troops.

He charged that the UN force had adopted a policy of deliberately inflating incidents and making statements incriminating the SLA. The purpose of this policy, said Lahad, was to blacken the

name of the SLA and bring shame on its troops. Lahad maintained that the truth was very different from the distorted picture created by recent Unifil statements.

The UN force has strongly criticized the SLA and the IDF following the deaths of two Irish Unifil soldiers as a result of SLA and IDF fire. Unifil commander Maj. Gen. Gustav Haggund, speaking at a funeral service on Tuesday for Corporal Dermot McLoughlin, who was killed in an IDF bombardment of a Unifil post, said there had been 60 cases of unprovoked shooting from SLA positions at or close to Unifil personnel in the past month.

In an apparent attempt to ease the tension, Lahad said the SLA respected all international organizations, and did its best to prevent any incidents with Unifil. He revealed that there was

now coordination between the SLA and Unifil through liaison officers.

Lahad maintained that the deaths of 11 SLA soldiers in recent terrorist attacks had not affected morale or diminished the force's ability to ensure the peace and security of the region.

"Despite the heavy casualties caused by increased military pressure, we are still getting recruits. The number of people volunteering to join the SLA at the moment is larger than in any previous year," he said.

He stressed that the SLA had no intention of asking for increased aid or military intervention from the IDF, over and above what it receives at present. This consists of logistical assistance and limited military backing, in the form of a symbolic IDF presence in the area.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Haberfeld warns of pay battle in March

Histadrut-Treasury spat holds up signing

By AVI TEMKIN
and MICHAEL YUDELMAN
Jerusalem Post Reporters

An unexpected crisis in the talks between the Treasury and the Histadrut over government aid for the labour federation's health fund yesterday prevented the signing of the package deal between the government, the Histadrut and the private employers.

Histadrut trade union chief Haim Haberfeld yesterday warned the government that the package deal would not block efforts to achieve higher wages when current wage agreements expire at the end of March. He told an audience of union representatives that if renewed inflation eroded wages, the Histadrut would see to it that workers were compensated.

Finance Minister Moshe Nissim and Histadrut Secretary-General Yisrael Kessar met in the morning in an unsuccessful attempt to reach an accord on government aid to Kupat Holim Clalit. Later, the head of the Treasury's budget division, Aharon Fogel, met with Kupat Holim head Haim Doron, but failed to reach an agreement. The parties are to meet again today.

Government officials were angry at the Histadrut for making an accord on aid for Kupat Holim a condition for signing the package deal. "The labour federation is introducing matters that have nothing to do with the package deal," they said.

According to government sources, the Histadrut is demanding an additional NIS 100 million in government support for Kupat Holim Clalit, and a NIS 50m. increase in credits granted to the

health fund. They said the Treasury would only provide the sums stipulated in the March 1986 agreement signed by both sides.

Nissim said yesterday that he would not under any circumstances be pressured to exceed budget ceilings. He too said that there was no reason to link the problem of aid for Kupat Holim with the package deal.

The Histadrut complained that the Treasury had held back funds it had agreed to transfer to Kupat Holim, as a means of forcing the labour federation to agree to the package deal. It added that the Treasury wanted to reduce the amounts already agreed upon especially those allocated for development.

The package deal says that wage earners will forgo 2.7 per cent of the next cost-of-living increment. This clause is regarded by the Treasury as essential to prevent a renewed inflationary spiral in the wake of Tuesday's devaluation of the shekel.

Kessar defended the Histadrut's position, saying that it was better to reach an accord on Kupat Holim now, instead of waiting for a major crisis. He said the sums are necessary to ensure proper medical service to the needy and the aged.

Haberfeld said that contrary to reports that the package deal in-

cludes a wage freeze until 1988, it actually restricts negotiations for better wages.

Kessar called the subsidy cuts adopted by the government a "dirty trick" carried out behind the Histadrut's back. At a press conference Tuesday night, Kessar said that Vice Premier Peres had apologized officially to the Histadrut on this matter.

Kessar denied allegations that the Histadrut had agreed to freeze existing wage agreements, stressing that the package deal calls for the real value of the wages to be preserved throughout this year.

Kessar noted that the accord contained three achievements for the Histadrut: the government withdrew its plan to abolish tax exemptions for needy groups; the plan to impose hospital and clinic user fees and to increase sick fund payments was scrapped; and no taxes will be imposed on pension funds, as initially proposed.

The Histadrut's main concession, Kessar said, was in forgoing 2.7 per cent of the next cost-of-living increment. But Kessar termed this "a loan to the government" which would be returned later. This measure will not apply to the lowest income groups or to civil service pensioners.

Education Ministry warns:

More than 100 schools will close if budget cut

By BERNARD JOSEPHS
and LEA LEVAVI

The battle over government plans to slash the education budget by at least NIS 44 million heated up yesterday with teachers striking and the Education Ministry warning that more than 100 schools will have to close if the Knesset approves the cuts.

At the same time, parents warned they would fight to force the Education Ministry and the Treasury to drop plans for an education fee agreed on even before the cabinet approved the latest round of budget cuts.

Some parents signed a petition, circulated by Mapam, stating they would rather go to jail than pay up. Elementary schools all over the country were closed yesterday as members of the Histadrut Teachers' Union struck in protest against slashing the education budget.

The strike affected all but the first two grades and caused disruptions in some junior high and high schools where Histadrut-affiliated teachers work alongside members of the Secondary School Teachers Association.

Histadrut Teachers' Secretary-General Yitzhak Wellber said that education funds have been cut by 25 per cent over the last five years. "We're ostensibly providing 12 years of schooling, but it's equivalent to only nine years," he claimed. "If these cuts don't stop, we may have planes and tanks but we'll have no body capable of operating them."

The union leadership has now decided to wait and see the results of the union's parliamentary and public campaign before planning further strikes.

The union has requested, and has been granted, a hearing before the Knesset Education Committee on Monday. Telegrams were sent to the Knesset Finance Committee. Prime

Minister Shamir and President Herzog requesting meetings to discuss the implications of the cuts.

The Education Ministry is preparing a list of some 100 schools which officials may have to close if the budget is axed. The names of the schools were not released but the hardest hit are expected to be in agricultural settlements, development towns, the West Bank and the religious sector, said a ministry statement.

The closure of these institutions, the ministry said, would mean that children would have to travel to schools far from home and that overcrowding in the classroom would reach insufferable levels.

Ministry sources stressed that the cuts would affect all schools. Lessons would be cut by up to four hours per week and a number of subjects would be dropped altogether, they said. In addition, more than 2,000 teachers would be sacked.

Education Ministry spokesman Yisrael Cohen accused the Finance Ministry of misleading the public over the cuts. Though the proposed direct reduction is NIS 44 million, he said, another NIS 64m. was also in line for the axe, to be compensated by the education fee paid by parents. This brought the total proposed cut to NIS 108m.

But parents said yesterday they were going to launch a public campaign to force the authorities to drop the fee plan.

Reuven Gai, general secretary of the National Parents Committee, said: "We will do everything that we legally can to do to fight this scheme. We must protect free education."

Gai said his organization was proposing that if a fee had to be levied, it be paid by all citizens "like an emergency loan in wartime."

The committee is to hold an emergency meeting on Sunday to plan its first moves in the campaign.

U.S. queries travel ban on Palestinians

By BENNY MORRIS

The U.S. has "made representations" to Israel over the order prohibiting two prominent Palestinians from attending a peace symposium with Israelis, Egyptians and Americans at San Diego State University.

But the representations, made earlier this week by Ambassador Thomas Pickering to Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin, were turned down, and the prohibition on travelling to the symposium, issued by Rabin against former Hebron mayor Mustafa Natshe and Gaza lawyer Faiz Abu Rahme, remained in force, prompting the cancellation of the symposium.

The symposium, organized by the Hanson Foundation, was to have taken place in San Diego over January 19-23, with prominent Labour figures — MKs David Liba'i and Ora Namir and former justice minister Haim Tzadok — representing Israel. The Palestinian representatives were to have been Abu Rahme, Natshe, Al Fajr editor Hana Siniara, and Egypt was to have been represented by the chairman of its parliament's foreign affairs committee, (His Israeli counterpart, Abba Eban, called off his participation at the last moment due to parliamentary obligations.)

Foreign Minister Peres, who is known to have accepted Abu Rahme and Siniara as "acceptable" Palestinian representatives to any future peace talks, did not complain to Rabin about the travel ban or attempt to change his mind, sources said yesterday.

The symposium was called off by the organizers after the travel bans were issued and after Siniara said that if Abu Rahme and Natshe were barred from attending, he would also stay home.

The U.S. Embassy spokesman Robert Hall was unwilling to comment on the affair beyond stressing that it is standing U.S. policy to oppose limitations on "freedom of travel and freedom of discussion."

The Hanson Foundation runs the experimental agricultural stations in Egypt where several Israeli agronomists work.

Joel Greenberg adds: Security sources reiterated last night that the travel ban imposed on Natshe and Abu Rahme was not issued to prevent their attendance at the San Diego conference, but to block their possible meeting with PLO activists abroad.

The sources said the decision to impose the travel ban was based on the past behaviour of the two men, who are leading PLO supporters in the territories.

The sources noted that other Palestinians invited, such as Siniara, Bir Zeit professor Sai Nusseibeh, and Gazan doctor Hatem Abu Ghazala had not been banned from attending the conference.

Museum gets signed copy of Mein Kampf

LOHAMEI HAGETA'OT (Htm). — The Ghetto Fighters' Museum in this Galilee kibbutz has acquired a copy of Hitler's *Mein Kampf* autographed by the author.

The two-volume leatherbound copy of the Nazi manifesto was printed in 1925, and is No. 9 of a special edition of 500 numbered copies.

The book was a gift from the Dutch Friends of the Ghetto Fighters' Museum. A Dutch collector bought it at a New York auction in 1977 and promised it to the kibbutz.



O/C Northern Command Aluf Yossi Peled (left) and South Lebanese Army Commander General Antoine Lahad (center) at the Marjayoun memorial ceremony yesterday for Major Saad Haddad. (Reuters telephoto)

Murphy shuttle makes no headway

Post Diplomatic Correspondent

U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy has failed to bridge the gap between Israel and Jordan over the future of the peace process, and yesterday informed his Israeli hosts that he will probably return to the region next month to renew his efforts.

Murphy yesterday told Prime Minister Shamir, Foreign Minister Peres and Defence Minister Rabin that Jordan was still bent on the parties convoking an international peace conference, to be presided over or attended by the five permanent members of the UN Security Council.

Jordan continues to reject the establishment of a "preparatory committee" that would pave the way for a

full-fledged conference. King Hussein was reported to have said Tuesday in an interview on Radio Monte Carlo. In that interview, Hussein proposed instead, that the five powers define the ground rules of the conference.

Shamir, however, yesterday reiterated to Murphy Israel's preference for "direct face-to-face negotiations" between Israel and Jordan, something that Hussein seeks to avoid.

As prime minister, Peres last September launched the idea of the "preparatory committee" at his summit meeting with Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak in Alexandria.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

High Court overrules rabbis on lovers

Jerusalem Post Staff

A rabbinical court bid to stop a married man from seeing his mistress was held up, at least temporarily, by a High Court of Justice injunction yesterday.

The Petah Tikva resident left his wife two years ago, moved in with his mistress, and sued for divorce in the Tel Aviv District Rabbinical Court.

His wife told the court she opposed the divorce and wanted a reconciliation. In response, the rabbinical court ordered the husband not to spend time alone with his mistress until the end of proceedings in the divorce case.

With the help of an Association for Civil Rights in Israel attorney, Avigdor Feldman, the husband petitioned the High Court of Justice to overturn the rabbinical court order. Feldman argued that the order had no legal basis. Love should not be subject to coercion, he stated, and the rabbinical court did not have the authority to separate two people who loved each other.

He also stated that the order violated his client's privacy and that it was unimaginable that bulliffs or police would try to enforce it.

The High Court yesterday asked the rabbinical court to explain its position within 45 days. The High Court also said that the rabbinical order was void until a final ruling was made on the petition.



A Londoner skis to work in Westminster yesterday under the gaze of Britain's wartime leader, Sir Winston Churchill. In the background is Big Ben, whose chimes froze earlier this week. (Reuters)

The Jews who escaped Khomeini

By ILONA HENRY
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

VIENNA. — The U.S. recently issued immigrant visas to about 900 Iranian Jews who have been waiting here for six to nine months following their escape from Iran. Many teenagers and other young Jews have arrived here recently bearing the marks of torture and the psychological scars of mounting persecution.

It is believed that this sudden step by the American authorities was prompted by a New York Times

story about the refugees, which was leaked by officials of Hias (Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society), an American Jewish organization.

Hias had previously persuaded reporters to keep the presence of the refugees under wraps, for fear of reprisals against their relatives in Iran.

A translator for Hias who recently escaped from Iran said: "We are very afraid of publicity. My friends fear that they might be identified by the Iranian authorities from the personal stories they might tell. The

Iranians are closely watching media reports about the refugees. "We don't feel safe here in Vienna either," he continued. "The

Iranians have a well-organized network here and we can easily be detected and terrorized."

There are an estimated 500,000 Iranian exiles in Western Europe and Turkey. The Jews have joined a larger exodus of Christians, Moslems and Bahais fleeing Iran, but the flow of Jewish refugees has increased since 1983.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

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Aides say President doesn't fully understand scandal

'Reagan hasn't read up on Irangate'

WASHINGTON (Reuters). — As President Reagan prepares to make his annual State of the Union address this month, aides say he apparently still does not fully understand the arms-for-Iran scandal which threatens to smirch his name.

Aides admit that 10 weeks into the crisis caused by revelation of the secret sale of arms to Tehran and diversion of profits to U.S.-backed right-wing Contra rebels in Nicaragua, Reagan has not read key documents pertaining to the policy.

"I don't know that the President is reading these documents, but I don't think that's a requirement because he has directed a number of individuals, a number of investigations to proceed and he has taken unprecedented action as far as allowing his cabinet and his personal staff to go to Capitol Hill and testify," says White House spokesman Larry Speakes.

Two special Congressional committees and an independent prosecutor are investigating the entire matter amid a torrent of news leaks and public finger-pointing over who is to blame for the worst

crisis of Reagan's presidency.

Former Reagan National Security adviser Robert McFarlane is reported to have suggested a cover-up was arranged to conceal the fact that the President approved the arms shipments months before Reagan admits to having done so.

White House Chief of Staff Donald Regan in turn has accused McFarlane of giving the president bad advice on Iran.

"Ronald Reagan is not a detail man. He puts a great deal of trust in his aides," said one White House insider. Asked about the impression among Reagan's critics that he does not know or care much about foreign policy, this source replied: "I think that's right."

Aides admit Reagan did not read a background memorandum giving reasons for the secret arms operation before he authorized it on January 17, 1986 — and has not read it to this day.

The memo, prepared by then National Security aide, Oliver North and presented to Reagan verbally by Admiral John Poindexter, then his

National Security adviser, described the initiative as an Israeli plan and said it might well be the only way to free five Americans held hostage in Lebanon.

Nor has Reagan read other major documents to find out how proceeds from the covert Iran sales were used to circumvent a Congressional ban on aid to the Contra rebels in Nicaragua, aides say.

A White House official said in defence of the president, "In general, you find that an awful lot of information is not going to be available until Ollie North and John Poindexter testify about this subject."

McFarlane, one ex-Reagan aide who is talking, has raised the spectre of the Watergate scandal, which drove Richard Nixon from office in disgrace, by suggesting a White House cover-up.

According to NBC news, McFarlane has told people that he, North and Poindexter concocted a cover story to conceal the fact that Reagan approved arms shipments to Iran in August, 1985, months before the President admits having done so.



Members of the East German Magdeburg Eisrower winter swimming group keep on their woolly hats as they enter the Neustadt Lake, despite the 7cm-thick layer of ice covering it. Undeterred by the severe cold weather, the group bathes three times a week in the frozen lake. (Reuters telephoto)

'Iran offensive checked'

BAGHDAD (AFP). — Iraq said yesterday it had checked a major Iranian offensive in the centre of the war front, 150 kilometres north-east of Baghdad, as Iran fired a missile at the Iraqi capital in reprisal for air raids Tuesday on Dezful and Esfahan.

The missile, the third this year, was announced by Iran and confirmed by an Iraqi military spokesman, who said it had fallen on a residential district, causing deaths and injuries.

Tehran said the raids on the two cities and earlier on Khorramabad and Bakshtaran had killed 200 civilians.

A military communique in Baghdad said Iran's ground attack late Tuesday and early yesterday had been aimed at Dila Province, 300

kilometres north of the southern Iraqi town of Basra, where Iran's Kerbala-5 offensive began six days ago.

Iran said the "limited operation" was to regain Iranian territory occupied by Iraq.

The Iraqi statement said the Iranian troops had not even got across the official border, but added that units from the Iraqi army Second Corps were tracking down Iranian units which had broken through Iraqi lines and "infiltrated" towards the Abu Obeidah border post.

It said the offensive was spearheaded by Iran's regular army aided by Pasdaran (Guardians of the Revolution) units. The Pasdaran led the Kerbala-5 offensive last week.

A senior Iraqi official told Radio Baghdad six Iranian brigades had attacked simultaneously. At least

1,000 Iranian soldiers had been killed, he said.

Iran's news agency Ima said the attacks between the Iranian border towns of Sumar and Naft-e-Shah, some 100 kilometres northeast of Baghdad, were to recover Iranian territory held by Iraq since the beginning of the war in September 1980.

Tehran said its troops had captured seven strategic heights and had killed or wounded 1,000 soldiers of the Iraqi army Second Corps.

Earlier the agency said Iraq used chemical weapons against Tuesday against Iranian forces leading the Kerbala-5 offensive.

Ima said gas released by bombs had also affected Iraqi troops, indicating that the two sides were fighting at close quarters.

IN BRIEF

General strike in Greece today

ATHENS (Reuters). — Greek power workers stopped work yesterday ahead of a 24-hour general strike which is expected to bring Greece to a standstill today over demands for an end to a government wage freeze.

The 48-hour stoppage by about 30,000 electricity workers resulted in power blackouts in Athens and northern Greece where people were already suffering from a severe cold snap.

Two million workers are expected to join today's strike and virtually every sector of the Greek work force will be affected — from teachers to pilots and bank clerks to judges. The unions are mainly demanding an end to a two-year austerity programme including a wage freeze.

Whitbread book award for Kazuo Ishiguro

LONDON (AFP). — Japanese-born author Kazuo Ishiguro has won Britain's richest literary prize, the Whitbread Book of the Year award, with his second novel, *An Artist of the Floating World*. The prize is £18,500 (\$27,000).

The book describes Nagasaki after World War II. It depicts an ageing painter who looks back over his life and times, reflecting on the rise of Japanese militarism, and shows how Japan set about rebuilding her shattered cities and national ideals.

Born in Nagasaki, Ishiguro came to England with his parents when he was six. He was educated at the universities of Canterbury and East Anglia.

Hungarians hunt Colombian gunmen

BUDAPEST (Reuters). — Hungarian authorities are hunting a single gunman who Tuesday shot and seriously wounded a former Colombian justice minister serving as ambassador to Hungary, a senior Colombian diplomat said.

The former minister, Enrique Parejo Gonzalez, was still under care in a Budapest hospital where he underwent emergency surgery on three bullet wounds, the diplomat said.

In Bogota, a group named after a drug trafficker claimed responsibility for the attack.

Chinese Communists expel liberal writer

PEKING (Reuters). — China's Communist Party expelled a leading liberal writer yesterday as East European sources said party leaders began key talks on the situation after a month of student protests for democracy.

The expulsion of writer Wang Ruowang was announced amid speculation that a party reshuffle is imminent and that party chief Hu Yaobang is in political trouble.

The official new China News Agency said Wang was expelled for advocating "bourgeois liberalization" and opposing the party's principles in his speeches and writings since 1979.

Wang is the first person known to have been expelled from the party since students began a month of nationwide protests for democracy and free speech in December.

The statement on Wang, read over state television and radio, included a long list of his "major mistakes."

"He attacked and defamed the socialist system while advocating the capitalist road," the statement said.

The party media meanwhile ac-

cused "some comrades" of being too weak in handling last month's student demonstrations.

East European sources said party leaders met to discuss the current situation and their talks were due to end on Saturday. They reported Chinese sources as saying the talks appeared to be a special session of the party central committee.

Hu, 72 this year, has not been seen in public since December 29 and missed a scheduled meeting here this week with a top Japanese politician. Party officials say he is ill but decline to comment on his current political status.

The Japanese news agency Kyodo quoted Chinese sources as saying top leader Deng Xiaoping had criticized Hu at a recent emergency meeting of the ruling Politburo for allowing last month's student demonstration to spread.

Chinese sources said it was unlikely that Hu would leave his post as party chief immediately, but they pointed out that it has long been thought that Deng wanted him to retire at the party's 13th congress, expected to be held in September.

Second man arrested in Puerto Rico hotel fire

SAN JUAN (AFP). — A second man employed by the hotel Dupont Plaza was arrested Tuesday and charged with starting the fire that killed 96 people in the hotel on New Year's Eve.

He was not named officially, but informed sources said he was a bus-boy in the hotel, and like maintenance worker Hector Escudero Aponte arrested earlier was a member of the teamsters union which was involved at the end of last year in a labour dispute with the hotel management.

Visas for Israel table tennis team up to Gandhi

NEW DELHI (Reuters). — Iraq and Syria said yesterday through spokesmen at their embassies here that they would refuse to play Israel in the world table tennis championships, setting off a controversy which Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's government must resolve before the start of the tournament on February 18.

The Israeli women have been drawn to meet Czechoslovakia and New Zealand and the men to meet South Korea, Luxembourg and Venezuela in the opening round of the team event.

A spokesman for the championships told Reuters 65 countries including Israel had been listed in the draw for the men's and women's events.

He said Israel's application to compete in the tournament was brought to the Indian capital by an International Table Tennis Federation (ITTF) delegation led by ITTF President Roy Evans.

"We have drawn the Israeli teams in the men's and women's sections and have forwarded the names to the Indian government for the issue of visas. This is where it stands," the spokesman said.

An Indian External Affairs Ministry official said Gandhi himself would decide whether to give the Israeli team visas for India.

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New London stage play slurs Israel and Jews

By JENNI FRAZER
Jerusalem Post Correspondent
LONDON. — Staff at London's Royal Court Theatre in Sloane Square are bracing themselves for a barrage of protest over their latest production, a two-act play by the Trotskyist playwright Jim Allen.

Perdition, the first stage play by Allen, is loosely based on the Eastern liberal case of the mid-1950s. Essentially a courtroom drama, what is on trial is the Zionist ideology itself. Israel, one of the courtroom protagonists is made to declare, is "a racist state... Israel today is the most dangerous place on earth for a Jew."

"I believe," says one of the characters, "what made possible the sheer physical task of uprooting six million people was the presence of the Jewish leaders who almost without exception carried out the instructions of the Nazis."

The major problem with the play, which is directed by the award-winning film director Ken Loach, is the difficulty for a lay audience in knowing where fact leaves off and fiction begins.

Allen says that he has drawn heavily on contemporary documentation but Dr. Stephen Roth, director of the Institute of Jewish Affairs, chairman of the British Zionist Federation and himself a former Hungarian Jewish underground fighter, says the play is contentious and inaccurate at almost every turn.

The Royal Court Theatre waves the red flag at potential protesters by going straight to the point. "Did eminent Jews collaborate with the Nazis? Or did they collaborate?" asks the press release.

Allen writes: "I assume counsel for defence is not suggesting that Jews are cowards in an emergency, prepared to sacrifice their own people in order to save themselves. The response? 'That would be for the jury to decide.'"

It appears that Allen is using the stage of the Royal Court to propagate views about Jews and the Zionist philosophy which few people will have the knowledge to rebut. There is certainly an argument for saying that he is reinforcing existing prejudices. Michael Hastings, a playwright attached to the Royal Court, says that although the purpose of the play is not to fire up latent anti-semitism, "it does provide a subtext acutely aimed at discrediting Zionism."

It is difficult to believe that any theatre searching for street credibility would have put on a play discrediting black national aspirations.

The Jews, however, are evidently different, and any hopes that the Jewish community has that the play will die a quietly deserved death are faint since the leading part is played by a popular actor, Gabriel Byrne, who starred in an award-winning film last year, *Defence of the Realm*. Perhaps the only comfort to be had out of the *Perdition* affair is that several of the actors, who are Jewish, are known to be uncomfortable about the play, and that the Royal Court has taken the precaution of having several academics read the script and some amendments made.

But the central thesis remains the same: the Zionists, racist collaborators to a man, had more in common with the Nazis.

Perdition opens at the Royal Court on January 23.

Freeze causes chaos in France

PARIS (Reuters). — France called on its army to help cope with chaos and hardship caused by heavy snow, bitter winds and freezing temperatures yesterday as north Europe still shivered and slithered in icy weather that has killed at least 130 people.

By far the biggest death toll — 77 to date — was in the Soviet Union, experiencing its worst January since 1950.

Hungry wolves scavenged for food in villages in Czechoslovakia while 28 members of a military band in Austria suffered frostbite after welcoming foreign ambassadors yesterday in minus 20C. Southern Europe has not escaped: Portugal was frozen and fresh snow fell on Barcelona.

Despite a brief respite in Italy and much of Germany, forecasters said

the temperature was expected to plunge again by the weekend and that the bitterly cold weather would persist at least into the early part of next week.

In France, the cold snap came hard on the heels of transport and power workers' strikes that had brought power cuts and weeks of travel havoc.

President Francois Mitterrand appealed to the army to help in efforts to feed and shelter the poor and homeless while Prime Minister Jacques Chirac called on troops to help clear snow covering nearly the whole country. Underground Metro stations in Paris were left open overnight for the city's estimated 17,000 homeless.

Geneva arms talks resume as Reagan seen weakened

WASHINGTON (Reuters). — Superpower nuclear arms talks resume today in Geneva with a badly weakened Reagan administration under congressional pressure to make progress.

Moscow has been signalling publicly that it wants to talk seriously — but analysts say it is looking for flexibility on Washington's part, while chief U.S. negotiator Max Kampelman says he is taking no new initiatives to the Geneva talks.

The latest round, expected to run about six weeks, follows negotiations over the last 22 months and two U.S.-Soviet summits that have left unresolved the key dispute over President Reagan's "Star Wars" missile-defence programme.

Spending on the programme, officially called the strategic defence initiative (SDI), and on Reagan's \$312 billion defence budget is under attack in Congress where newly

assertive Democrats — who now control both houses for the first time since Reagan took office in 1981 — are pressing for movement on arms control.

On top of this, the arms-for-Iran scandal has diminished the political power which enabled Reagan to launch the biggest U.S. military buildup in peace-time history and to dominate the arms control agenda until now.

Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev has emphasized his readiness for "real talks" on nuclear weapons cuts and has named First Deputy Foreign Minister Yuri Vorontsov to replace Viktor Karpov as chief Soviet negotiator.

The move was welcomed in Washington where Kampelman, the chief U.S. negotiator, suggested that Vorontsov might have more clout in Moscow and more "running room" in the negotiations than Karpov.

Waldheim recognizes the past

By ILONA HENRY
Jerusalem Post Correspondent
VIENNA. — Austrian President Kurt Waldheim conceded this week that his country bears a "heavy common heritage" for the "happenings" of the Second World War period. It was the first such admission by Waldheim, who has been accused by American Jewish organizations among others of Nazi war crimes.

Dr. Waldheim made the remark at a reception for diplomats in Vienna to mark the New Year.

His full statement was:

"We Austrians have learnt in the recent past to live with a lot of international criticism, which we sometimes felt was unjustified. But we must admit that we have heard some questions, which we did not want to hear, and which we wanted to push aside — but they turned to us steadily."

"It is never too late to learn and to draw the right conclusions."

"There is no collective guilt in regard to the happenings forty years ago, but there is a heavy common heritage, which nobody can evade."

Terry Waite snubbed in Beirut

BEIRUT (AP). — Anglican Church envoy Terry Waite failed yesterday to win support from Lebanon's Amal Shi'ite militia for his efforts to free American and foreign hostages.

Akef Haidar, the number two man in the Amal militia, said his organization had lost enthusiasm for helping rescue kidnapped Americans because the Reagan administration "punished Lebanon as a state and as a people" following the 1985 TWA hijacking by a Shi'ite Amal splinter group.

Haidar made his remarks after a 40 minute conference with Waite at Haidar's sandbagged Beirut office.

Haidar said the U.S. should have punished the hijackers, who took over the aircraft enroute from Athens to Rome, rather than harrasing Lebanon's Middle East Airlines from U.S. airports.

Haidar also advised foreigners to keep off Beirut's streets — a warning that coincided with a report that a Saudi Arabian diplomat had been kidnapped in West Beirut.

Police said Saudi diplomat Bakr Damanhuri, responsible for Saudi students' affairs at Beirut universities, had not been seen since arriving by plane from Jeddah on Monday.

The report brought to 20 the number of foreigners believed kidnapped in Lebanon. Saudi Arabia, in a statement to the Saudi Press Agency, condemned what it said was Damanhuri's abduction.

In other developments, a special Arab League committee met president Amin Jemayel yesterday for talks aimed at ending the bitter "camps war" between Palestinians and Shi'ite Muslim militiamen.

Official sources said the committee, led by Arab League Secretary-General Chadi Klibi, arrived by road from Damascus after heavy fighting flared overnight at Shatilla and Bourj al-Barajneh camps in Beirut, killing three people and wounding 22.

Jack P. Matlock —

U.S. envoy to Moscow

WASHINGTON (AP). — President Ronald Reagan is about to name Jack P. Matlock Jr., a veteran diplomat and Soviet affairs specialist, as the new U.S. ambassador to Moscow, an administration official said Tuesday.

The New Liberalism

The Independent Liberals
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Shinui - The Center Party

Invite the public to the **First Symposium** that will take place at the Dr. Ferder Liberal Institute in Tel Yitzhak on Saturday 17.1.87.

Itinerary

10:00-10:30 - Coffee Reception

10:30-12:30 - Free Enterprise in a Liberal Economy. Participants: Yitzhak Berman (chairman), Gideon Erhard, Yehudah Sha'ari, Yerachmiel Shrem.

12:30-13:30 - Lunch

13:30-15:30 - State and Religion. Participants: Yitzhak Barkai (chairman), S.Z. Abramov, MK Yitzhak Arzi, Yehoshua Porat.

The audience will be invited to participate in the discussion. Those interested in participating in the Symposium should register at one of the Party offices.



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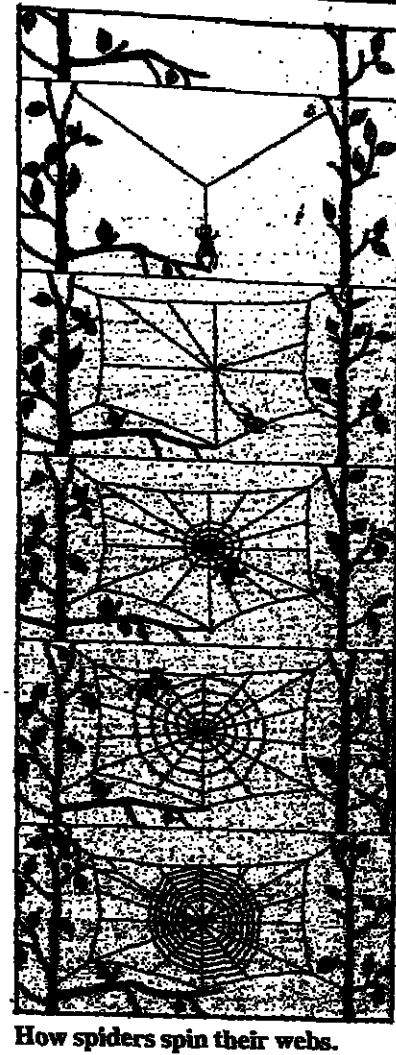
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The Symposium will be conducted in Hebrew

FEATURES



How spiders spin their webs.

Itsy-bitsy spider

GARDENING
Walter Frankl

I DON'T KNOW WHY so many people feel disgust and antipathy towards spiders. These close relatives of the insects do not deserve their bad name, since with the exception of the rare "black widow" (tarantula), which causes painful though not dangerous bites, and the minute red spider, which damages insufficiently-watered house plants, all spiders are harmless to human beings and are very active predators of harmful insects. Spiders exterminate aphids, caterpillars and flies in their webs, which should never be destroyed by the gardener.

The spider, though a common creature, has so many points of interest that it is well worth observation. If you have an opportunity to study a spider's body you'll find out that it is not an insect at all. Whereas an insect has three, well-defined parts to its body, the spider has but two, for the head and thorax are fused, with no trace of segments or rings.

The spider's body is entirely covered with an armour of chitin (a carbohydrate compound), which is not a live substance and hence, cannot stretch to accommodate growth. As the spider grows bigger, he must cast his outer coat of mail and grow another. A growing garden spider may produce seven or eight new overcoats in his first year of life.

Everybody knows that insects have six legs; the spider has eight and this again differentiates it from the insect. Each leg has seven joints, and if you were to examine one under a microscope you would see that its end is furnished with several toothed

claws. These claws are what enable the spider to run up and down walls and ceilings without falling. In addition, the spider has two appendant poison jaws in front of its mouth. As the upper joints of the poison jaws clamp down on the victim its body is punctured and a tiny drop of poison is ejected into it.

A spider normally has eight eyes; these are simple, single lensed and short-sighted. However, even though its eight eyes do not endow the spider with extraordinarily powerful vision, all its other senses are very highly developed. For this reason, the spider is alert to the slightest movement of a victim caught in its web.

TO BUILD ITS WEB, the spider first secretes a liquid substance from a glandular wart in its belly. This hardens, forming a thin thread of material with a silky appearance. It then stretches the thread longer and longer and, fixing it between two plant stems (mostly of shrubs), constructs a kind of "bridge". Spider threads have astonishing durability and elasticity. Only one thousandth part of a millimetre thick, this fine thread suffices to bear several grams' weight and can be enlarged by the spider by another 20-45 per cent. Completing the "bridge", the spider moves quickly from side to side

producing more and more threads for the web.

When the web is finished, the spider secretes a glue through another glandular wart, which also becomes a thread, used not for building the web, but to entrap the victims, which cannot extricate themselves from the sticky substance.

Some spiders also produce "signal threads". Whenever an insect is trapped, its efforts to free itself cause vibration and the spider, alerted, quickly leaves its hiding place to pounce on the victim. The building of the entire, intricate web-system takes the spider no more than half an hour.

Spider's eggs are placed in a cocoon specially woven by the mother and concealed under leaves or other hiding places. The newly-hatched baby spiders are miniature versions of fully-grown spiders. Unlike insects, spiders do not go through the various stages of metamorphosis.

Often, in autumn, hedges and fields are covered with a film of myriads of fine strands of spider silk. This shows up very clearly in the early morning when everything in

the garden and fields is wet with dew.

This fine "silk" is made by thousands of young spiders venturing forth into the world. It is as if one morning the mother spider said to its offspring: "Off you go on your own!" The young spider climbs a high stake, generally a shrub or tree branch and, standing on its head, begins to spin out one or more strands of "silk". When the strands are long enough for the wind to move them, off sail the youngsters into the air like balloons, and the heads become longer and longer until at last a tree, wall or other resting-place is reached.

NOBODY IS COMPLAINING this year about lack of rain. Beneficial, long-lasting rains have drenched fields, forests and gardens, saving both watering and manpower. A routine, morning visit to your garden will reveal very little in bloom today. Plants need warmth and full sunshine to hasten growth and flowering. All you need now for a well regulated and stably planted garden is patience. We still have two winter months ahead of us, with low day-time temperatures and chilly nights, before the bulbs start the abundant show of spring colours.

However, amateur gardeners need never be idle. Here are some suggestions:

Turf as a new kind of mulch: Give serious thought to coarse *rif hagolon* pebbles besides the usual, common materials (dry leaves, pine-needles, sawdust, wood shavings, etc.). They not only conserve moisture and keep the soil cool during hot, rainless *sharav* spells, but they won't be blown or washed away.

Snails and slugs look for their nightly meal in winter as in other seasons. Don't wait for reminders of these pest-like half-eaten leaves or bare stems. Spread poisoned grains over your garden-beds as a prophylactic measure.

Lawns are sleeping now until spring, but annual and perennial weeds grow strongly, especially after good rains, and should be removed. You can get rid of them together with their roots in small lawns, using a trowel or a knife. For large lawns, to avoid an ugly appearance, you will have to use your mower.

Branches for decoration: Now is a convenient time for pruning evergreen shrubs and trees and, at the same time, reap a harvest of evergreens for room decorations. Pines, laurels, cypruses, thuyas, melaleucas, pinesporums or British ivies are desirable for this purpose.

Roses: Plant all kinds of roses and deciduous shrubs and trees (fruit and ornamentals), wherever conditions permit. Prune deciduous fruit trees and grapes whenever convenient during their dormant season.

Vegetables: Sow lettuce, cabbages, and onions in cold frames covered by glass or plastic. The seedlings will be ready for trans-

plantation in early March.

Wind protection: Hill up roses where necessary (especially along the Mediterranean coast) to avoid damage by drying winds.

Earlier compost: Spread half a kilo of ammonium sulphate (*gof-rat ammon* in Hebrew) over your compost heap to hasten the rotting process. Compost heaps, covered with black plastic (available at garden centres) will be ready for use much sooner than those left uncovered for the winter.

BIRDS IN THE GARDEN are a great help. Most of our ornamentals and edibles would not succeed nearly so well without the daily help of the birds, which eat large quantities of harmful insects. Many people are happy to feed the birds when the weather is mild and pleasant. But when winter storms come, temperatures drop and heavy rains, sometimes combined with hail or snow make their appearance, not many people will venture out to prepare bird food.

What kind of food: Make it a mixture. The contents of old packets of seeds, especially sunflower seeds, past the period of germination, bread crumbs, oats, popcorn, or ready-made bird food from a pet shop.

Water and gravel: Besides food, birds also need water and gravel (*tsif-tsf* in Hebrew slang). If you are wondering why, just remember that birds have no teeth. They grind the food up by means of gravel in the crop, where muscular action gets through the hardest seed coats.

Carbon copy

THERE AND THEN
Sraya Shapiro

WILLY RIESE was doing quite well in the paper business in post-World War I Berlin when a friend of his, an honest German from Hamburg, warned him: "Better pack your things and go to Palestine." But what could I do there for a living? wondered a perplexed Riese. "Make carbon paper. I'll give you my assistant, she happens to be Jewish, too, she'll teach you," his friend replied.

Being a *yekke*, Riese made an exploratory trip to Palestine. The aging president of the Manufacturers Association, Arye Shenkar, was dismayed. There was somebody here already making carbon paper. "Couldn't you strike a partnership with him?"

Riese tried his best, but the deal never came off, and so he went it alone. He ordered the necessary equipment through the *ha'ava* (transfer) scheme as the Germans had by then prohibited the transfer of capital. Completing the machinery was a Hebrew typewriter.

"But all the correspondence with the Anglo-Palestine Bank, the forerunner of Bank Leumi, was in German. Can you imagine an official body today exchanging missives with a new immigrant in his native language?" Kurt Riese, the late Willy's son, asks rhetorically.

But the Hebrew typewriter was soon put into use and a year after the new venture's founding, even internal correspondence was conducted in Hebrew. "We were Zionists, and I joined Hashomer Hatzair early in my life," Kurt recalls.

He had no time, however, to discuss ideology, for at 16, he had to join the manufacturing process with his father and mother.

THAT WAS the way many a new immigrant toiled to try and make a living in a strange country where past station in life was of no importance. But at least, there was no social stigma for those who worked. On the contrary, working with your hands was honourable, it was the white-collar class which felt uneasy.

"The problem was selling," Riese



Kurt Riese. (Sraya Shapiro)

junior recalls. For all the prodding to support *totzeret ha'aretz*, (local goods) people preferred imported products. Only when the War started did things begin to change. The British army, cut off from its supply source in England, became a major customer. But the Riseses, too, had their supply problems. Paper was rationed. And to produce typewriter ribbons one had to scan the Arab markets for an Indian-made fine cloth used for feather quilts. Seeking alternatives was the only way to make a living. "Brains, that's what one needed most those days," notes Kurt Riese.

And in the days after, too, of course. "Soon after the establishment of the state, we suddenly discovered that the government had stopped buying our carbon paper. This was because government offices had been advised to use the carbon sheets which went with the rolls of paper used by the IBM machines then being introduced. So we knew we had to branch out into new products to remain in the market. Brains, again!" Today, the Riseses produce paper rolls for computers, chits for credit cards, and whatnot.

This year, the Riseses celebrate 50 years of continuous production. "But such a start as we, and many others, made is not now possible," says Kurt Riese, who tactfully retires into the background as younger people emerge in the management of his plant. "Modern industry requires a big layout in money, machinery and skill. Pioneering has taken a different slant these days."

Friends to help others in need

Lea Levavi

TRAINING members of the Ethiopian immigrant community as indigenous leaders is about to begin at Bar-Ilan University. The project, made possible by a three-year grant from the Rothschild Foundation, is aimed to prepare people from all walks of life to help their fellow former Ethiopians integrate into society.

The first group of students, now being selected, will begin six months of intensive study on March 1. About 40 applicants are being interviewed, and 15 to 20 will be chosen for the course. Though the training will only take six months, it will be the equivalent of a year of study, Dr. Reuben Schindler, dean of the university's school of social work, explained.

There are five former Ethiopians currently enrolled in the school as undergraduate students in social work, but the new programme is not aimed to train social workers. "They will learn much less theory than social work students, but will be given skill training to know what to do in dealing with day to day problems."

"If they encounter an Ethiopian Jewish child with school phobia, for instance, they will know how to talk to the child, how to work with the school staff, and to whom to refer the child for therapy if this is required. They will continue to work in their own occupations and this will be volunteer work. Their advantage over non-Ethiopian volunteers will be not only their specialized training but also their intimate knowledge of their own culture and language."

THOUGH applicants with a high school education are desired, someone with only an elementary education but extensive life experience in



an example of successful integration into society. (Eliahu Harari)

helping others will be considered. Dr. Schindler said.

He said that students will be required to do special projects during their training. For example, a student may be asked to set up after-school activities for "latch-key children" whose parents are still at work when they return from school. Such a programme would have to be more than babysitting, Dr. Schindler emphasized. "These people don't have to know Freud's theories; they have to know how to deal with everyday problems. If some of them decide to study social work later, that's fine, but our aim is not for them to be social workers. We want to train people who will be seen by their neighbours as friends to whom they can turn for help."

As soon as the first course ends, the second will begin, and then the

Villa-Lobos with charm

MUSIC

THE ISRAEL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA, Subscriptions Concert No. 5 Zubin Mehta conducting with Kathleen Battle, soprano. (Halfa Auditorium, January 11). Rimski-Korsakov: "Russian Easter" Overture, Op. 36; Villa-Lobos: *Bachiana Brasileira* No. 5; Mozart: *Exultate Jubilate*, Motet, K.166; Prokofiev: *Symphony No. 5*, Op. 100.

THE CONCERT marked the 25th anniversary of the Israel Music Institute, though no Israeli music was included in the programme.

The lively presentation of the melodious, colourful "Russian Easter" overture provided an enjoyable, noisy start.

The main attraction of the concert was soprano Kathleen Battle. Both the vocal works served as a vehicle for her dynamic interpretation and showmanship. She was vocally and musically a joy to hear. With her voice clear and cultivated, her coloraturas impressive, her style and stage presence exuded a convincing

and captivating musical personality. The Mozart motet, "Exultate Jubilate" was suitably performed in the operatic-dramatic style, but it was in the picturesque *Bachiana Brasileira* that she really charmed us. The Villa-Lobos music to poems by Ruth Correia and Manoel Bandeira, scored for soprano and eight cellos, combines Bachian procedures with elements of north Brazilian traditional songs. Listening to Battle's admirable flexibility, her right mixture of softness and feeling, first in the cantilena and then in the following *marcelo*, proved to be an unalloyed pleasure. Mehta and the cellos gave her good support and a fine accompaniment.

The Prokofiev symphony was a good match for the colourful programme. Zubin Mehta was very much in his element, his dynamic guidance elicited an alert, spirited playing from the musicians and together they offered a competent performance that ended the evening on an optimistic note.

ESTHER REUTER

Schubert with style

A SCHUBERT Evening, with Raymond Voyat, tenor (France), and Eldad Neumark, piano, with introductory remarks by Ada Brodsky. Jerusalem, Israel Museum, January 13.1 Schubert: *Impromptu in A flat major*, D.935 no. 2; "Die Schöne Müllerin" - song cycle based on poems by Wilhelm Müller.

THE OCCASION was exactly as billed: not a recital but an "evening," beginning with Eldad Neumark's fine reading of the *Impromptu*. This gracious piece of music is essentially a Schubert song by itself, with a couple of variations sandwiched in for good measure, and it set exactly the right tone for the whole programme.

Ada Brodsky's comments dealt principally with Müller's text, both its narrative meaning and the way it fell into the hands of the composer. They were delivered with concise precision and a deft touch of humour, and proved both illuminating and entertaining as no printed annotations could have been. She closed by explaining that the tenor had taken ill - "but really sick" - but

that nonetheless he had elected to go on with the show.

This listener had not previously heard the French tenor Raymond Voyat and so had no standard of comparison; but this performance was convincing enough. To the singer's indisposition could be attributed a furry unevenness of tone as well as certain idiosyncrasies of vowel pronunciation. But whatever needed to be done to maintain an ongoing vocal line, Voyat did with dignity and style, an object lesson in professional behaviour. He was the real singing actor, using facial expression, the slightest of bodily motions, delicate shadings of dynamics and tone colour, to convey the emotional nuances of text and music.

There was a touch of undue heaviness in the keyboard part, but this excepted, a fine artistic collaboration was created between accompanist and singer, the latter to be commended for making the very best of a difficult situation. DANIEL ZIFF

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MINISTRY OF TOURISM

In U.S. liability suit over smoker's death

Court win for tobacco firms

By JAMES VICINI
WASHINGTON. — The Supreme Court handed the tobacco industry a big victory this week by upholding a ruling that government warnings on cigarette packs protect tobacco companies from certain personal injury lawsuits by smokers.

The justices on Monday upheld a landmark U.S. Court of Appeals ruling last April in a lawsuit charging that the tobacco companies failed to provide adequate notice about smoking's health hazards.

With more than 100 lawsuits pending against tobacco companies across the country, the industry could have faced billions of dollars in damages if held liable for inadequate warnings, legal experts said.

Monday's decision by the U.S. Supreme Court continues a long string of legal victories for the tobacco industry in smoker-product liability litigation.

A series of personal injury cases brought by smokers against the cigarette companies in the 1950s and 1960s were unsuccessful, but the more than 100 suits filed in recent years have been called the "second wave" of cigarette litigation.

At issue was a lawsuit filed in 1983 by the estate of a New Jersey woman, Rose Cipollone, who died

at the age of 58 from lung cancer allegedly caused by 40 years of smoking.

The suit alleged that the tobacco companies were liable for her death because of failure to adequately warn of the health dangers of smoking.

It also charged that the tobacco companies' advertising and promotion undermined the effectiveness of the warnings on the pack.

The suit was filed against Philip Morris Inc., Loews Corp. and the Liggett Group Inc., a subsidiary of Britain's Grand Metropolitan.

U.S. District Court Judge Lee Sarokin initially held that a 1965 cigarette law, requiring the warning that "Cigarette smoking may be hazardous to your health," did not pre-empt liability claims under state law.

But a three-judge U.S. appeals court based in Philadelphia last April reversed the ruling and held that the tobacco companies were shielded from certain product liability lawsuits.

Even though the cigarette manufacturers complied with federally mandated labeling requirements, they were not immune from liability for failing to adequately warn the

public about smoking's dangers, lawyers for Cipollone said.

In asking for Supreme Court review, they described the case as the leading and most closely watched of the pending smoker product liability lawsuits.

Supporting the Supreme Court appeal were five health groups, including the American Heart Association, American Lung Association and the American Cancer Society.

The lawyers for the health groups said the appeals court ruling was unprecedented and wrong.

"There are more than 100 active cases seeking damages based on death and illness caused by smoking," they said. "In every case, the pre-emption issue is the company's first line of defense."

Paul Bator, representing the tobacco firms, argued that federal law pre-empted any claims that were based on the adequacy of congressionally designated warnings.

"The question in this case is not whether cigarette companies should be under a legal obligation to provide the public with adequate warnings about any health dangers of smoking cigarettes. Rather, the sole question is: Who decides whether the warnings were or were not adequate?" he said. (Reuters)

Running at a loss

By GREER FAY CASHMAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

West Jerusalem hotels lost an average of about \$1,000 per room in 1986, the Israel Hotel Association revealed this week.

According to an audited report disclosed at a press conference in Jerusalem, the West Jerusalem hotels registered an average deficit of 70 per cent from January to October last year. The audited report, on 11 hotels, prepared by the accounting firm of Bavi and Milner, was the first segment of a nation-wide survey which will encompass more than 50 five-, four- and three-star hotels.

The average loss per room at the hotels in 1986 was \$1,093 compared with a per-room profit of \$2,902 in 1985.

The IHA commissioned the report to substantiate its demand for a \$25 million loan from the Treasury and Tourism Ministry. The IHA wants the funds to tide the industry over the current lean period.

Nine East Jerusalem hotels have already yielded to economic pressures and closed, Yehuda Greenbaum, Jerusalem Hotel Association chairman, said.

Several West Jerusalem hotels, he said, are unable to pay water and electric bills, municipal rates and wages. It is only a matter of time, he suggested, before they too bow to economic realities.

The opening of the 528-room Hyatt Hotel in April will further the decline in revenues, Greenbaum said. The hotel will account for 8 per cent of the capital's hotel rooms. Two other hotels are under construction and scheduled to open this year.

IHA president Eli Papouashado charged that the authorities had acted irresponsibly by granting too many hotel building permits.

In contrast with the slump shown in the report, Central Bureau of Statistics occupancy figures indicate signs of a recovery in November and December. But Greenbaum said the rising figures represented business from youth groups at hostels or hotels converted into hostels for want of other guests.

In Eilat hotels are faring better than elsewhere in the country. But 60 per cent of their occupants are Israelis.

THE TAX BURDEN / Jeff Broide

The substance of software

Industrial companies enjoy special tax benefits. These include a substantially lower marginal tax rate — 45% where no dividends are distributed — and accelerated depreciation allowances. (See The Jerusalem Post October 23, 1986 for further details of tax benefits.) Industrial enterprises, along with certain tourist, building and other companies, are also exempt from the 7% Employers' Tax on salaries. An industrial company is a company

The 'raw materials' in data processing are the information or knowledge provided by the customer. Such raw materials have no 'substance' that can be converted into a different material product.

resident in Israel with at least 90% of its income from an industrial enterprise under its ownership; an industrial enterprise is one whose main activity is manufacturing.

Generally the test for determining industrial or manufacturing status is the "conversion of something of material substance to something else of material substance." However, the courts have of late tried to side-step this rather narrow approach.

The rapid technological advances in recent times, and the great strides made in the software industry, have created the need to review the principles governing the "industrial" status of businesses in general, and of those involved in software in particular. In the Koppel Ram Ltd. case before the Special Appeal Committee (131/83), the activities of the company were closely scrutinized. The committee felt that the Company's activities — programming, punching, data processing and collating, checking and putting into book form — indicated the giving of services, as opposed to the manufacture of goods. Data processing was considered a service similar to other services. In fact, it is the nature of the activity, and not the degree of mechanization, that determines whether a particular activity is "industrial" or not.

In addition, the "raw materials" of the company are the information or knowledge provided by the customer. Such raw materials have no "substance" that can be converted into a different material product.

Finally, the Special Appeal Committee would not regard the computer print-outs as new products transformed from the original "raw materials." The activities

are, in essence, those of service to customers. It is interesting to note that the committee did indicate, in its summing up, that "if the appellant had shown that its main activity was the production of software for sale, we might have arrived at a different conclusion." This indicates a change in current thinking as to what constitutes "industrial" activity.

But in a recent court ruling, (Nikuv Computers Ltd.), the judge held that, for purposes of the exemptions from the Employers' Tax, a company doing data processing is to be considered industrial. The assessing officer viewed the activities of software companies — data processing for customers, including printing and improvements to software — as non-industrial.

The court, however, considered that a substantial change had been made in the end-product even if there was no visible physical change to the paper or print-out. A substantial change had taken place, the court said, through the use of advanced and sophisticated equipment and systems and the end-product itself was intended for use vastly different from that for which the

It is certainly unclear whether software businesses may be treated as industrial and enjoy the relevant tax benefits.

original product was meant. The tax authorities have appealed against this ruling to the Supreme Court.

However, in another ruling (Data Mikun), where the circumstances were similar, the company's activities were held to be "non-industrial." The inconsistency of the rulings appears to derive from arguments presented to the courts in each case. Whereas Nikuv maintained that its activities were similar to those in the printing industry — the processing of data and the producing of print-outs — Data Mikun based its case on the "software industry" claim.

It is certainly unclear whether software businesses may be treated as industrial and enjoy the relevant tax benefits. Surely Government has an interest in encouraging high-tech industries. If so, the solution lies in the hands of the legislators and not the courts.

In the meantime, software entrepreneurs would be well advised to plan their affairs with care — the tax benefits may be considerable.

Jeff Broide is a certified public accountant. Questions may be addressed to him c/o The Jerusalem Post.

Wall Street worker jailed in trading scandal

In the U.S. insider trading scandal this week a former vice-president of the Wall Street investment firm Goldman Sachs and Co. was sentenced on charges of securities and mail fraud to 30 days in jail, 300 hours of community service and a \$10,000 fine.

David Brown, 32, is the latest young Wall Street professional to be sentenced in the illegal insider trading scandal centering on Dennis Levine, a former specialist in merger stocks who made millions of dollars dealing in takeover shares on privileged information. Brown was convicted of securities and mail fraud.

Both the Levine scandal and the related case of speculator Ivan Boesky, who agreed to pay \$100 million in fines and penalties to settle insider trading charges, have rocked Wall Street.

Peking reluctant to open doors to foreign investment

WASHINGTON (AP). — While gradually trying to improve the climate for overseas investment in China, Peking authorities tend to withhold what many foreign businessmen desire most — access to the gigantic domestic market and repatriation of profits, a U.S. researcher said.

Chinese approval of joint production ventures and other international deals remains tilted heavily in favour of applicants offering high technology or prospects of export earnings. Dr. Harry Harding, a senior fellow of Brookings Institution, said this week.

The Chinese have tried to accommodate potential investors and in 1986 they responded to widespread foreign complaints and a drop in foreign investment by relax-

ing regulations, Harding said.

These changes "do represent a sincere attempt to improve the climate... (but) China has not yet agreed to open its domestic market to foreign investors and Peking seeks foreign ventures that will introduce new technology or provide goods for export," he said.

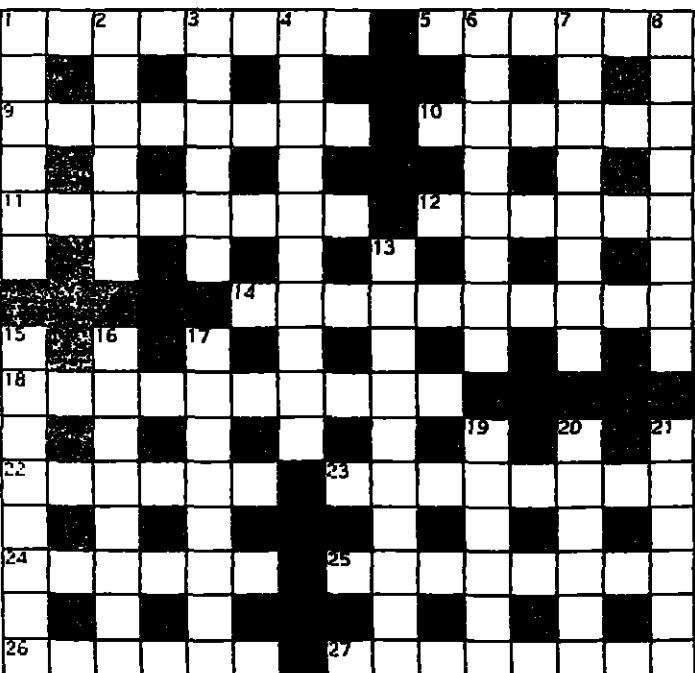
"The Chinese fear that, if they were to open their domestic market to foreign investors, the resulting demand for repatriation of profits would produce a hemorrhage of China's scarce foreign exchange," Harding said.

But based on 1985 statistics, he said, repatriation of 10 per cent profits would have meant an outflow of only \$460 million, or about 2 per cent of that year's export earnings.



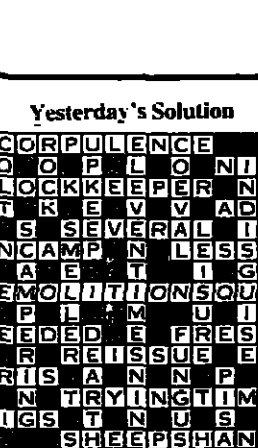
CROSSWORD

- ACROSS**
- Perhaps they hold it's better to give than to receive (2,6)
 - 5 & 9 Roundabout way Spanish belle reveals a secret (6,5,5)
 - 10s avenger found by hawking girl (6)
 - 11 Fall back and take in noted cathedral town (8)
 - 12 Demand what was wrong in law (6)
 - 14 Get a blooming picture, St. George (10)
 - 18 Opposed to being clever about a type of bridge (10)
 - 22 Treated with care (6)
 - 23 Breathtaking experience (8)
 - 21 Complaint from another sphere (6)
 - 25 Not Goodwood, evidently, for unprofitable business (4,4)
 - 26 I'd become vocal about being partisan (6)
 - 27 Send-off with a wave of the hand, maybe (8)
- DOWN**
- 1 Bother with a plant (6)
 - 2 The embargo on an old Egyptian capitalist (6)
 - 3 What the masses does under pressure (6)
 - 4 Not necessarily the one used on the phone dial (4,6)
 - 6 Reward a bit player with more money (5,5)
 - 7 Stop and go order to Fido has a hidden meaning (5,5)
 - 8 Specifying right in the beginning (8)
 - 13 Floor of the brain? (5,7)
 - 15 A container so conventional in Cornishian capitals (8)
 - 16 Part of the spectrum showing half of France in colour (5,5)
 - 17 One required to put up the score (6)
 - 19 He once ferried Nora over to church (6)
 - 20 Surplus to requirements (6)
 - 21 Hard on the feet possibly, but let us know (6)



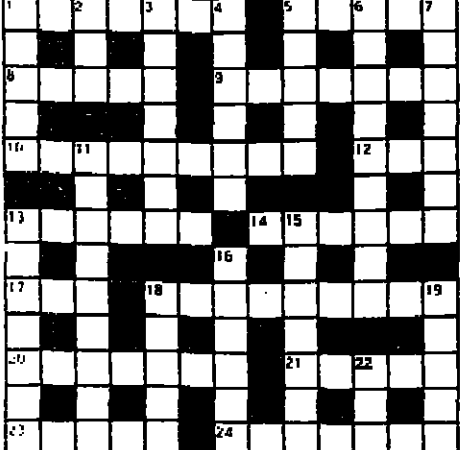
SCRIBBLE PAD

- Yesterday's Solution
- ACROSS: 1 Murtar, 4 Bored, 8 Topic, 9 Parasol, 10 Veteran, 11 Ryde, 12 Hum, 14 Lull, 15 Ohio, 18 Fra, 21 Fitch, 23 Perfect, 25 Apparel, 26 Enter, 27 Paddy, 28 Escape.
- DOWN: 1 Motive, 2 Reputed, 3 Accurate, 4 Bawl, 5 Risky, 6 Duket, 7 Shield, 13 Mourners, 16 Inertia, 17 Decamp, 19 Apple, 20 Starve, 22 Cupid, 24 Trav.



- QUICK SOLUTION
- ACROSS: 1 Murtar, 4 Bored, 8 Topic, 9 Parasol, 10 Veteran, 11 Ryde, 12 Hum, 14 Lull, 15 Ohio, 18 Fra, 21 Fitch, 23 Perfect, 25 Apparel, 26 Enter, 27 Paddy, 28 Escape.
- DOWN: 1 Motive, 2 Reputed, 3 Accurate, 4 Bawl, 5 Risky, 6 Duket, 7 Shield, 13 Mourners, 16 Inertia, 17 Decamp, 19 Apple, 20 Starve, 22 Cupid, 24 Trav.

QUICK CROSSWORD



- ACROSS
- 1 Unusual
 - 2 Brown
 - 3 Love story
 - 4 Capital city
 - 5 Depart
 - 6 Table napkin
 - 7 Riverside walk
 - 8 Flower
 - 9 Breed of dog
 - 10 Originate
 - 11 Gaudium set
 - 12 Present time
 - 13 Old measure
- DOWN
- 1 Unusual
 - 2 Brown
 - 3 Love story
 - 4 Capital city
 - 5 Depart
 - 6 Table napkin
 - 7 Riverside walk
 - 8 Flower
 - 9 Breed of dog
 - 10 Originate
 - 11 Gaudium set
 - 12 Present time
 - 13 Old measure

GENERAL ASSISTANCE

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

Jerusalem: Bikur Holim, 5 Strauss, 223141; Balsam, Saleh Eddin, 272315; Shufat, Shufat Road, 870108; Dar Aldeha, Herod's Gate, 262052.

Tel Aviv: Lev Ha'ir, 88 Ahad Ha'am, 613862; Kupat Holim Clalit, 7 Amsterdam, 226142.

Be'er-sheva-Kfar Sava: SuperPharm, 3 Ozerovsk, Kfar Sava, 222433.

Netanya: Hadassah, 24 Herzl, 222433.

Haifa: Hanassi, 33 Hanassi, 333312.

DUTY HOSPITALS

Jerusalem: Bikur Holim (pediatrics), Shaare Zedek (internal, obstetrics), Hadassah Ein Kerem (surgery, orthopedics, ophthalmology, E.N.T.).

Tel Aviv: Rokeh (pediatrics), Ichilov (internal, surgery).

Netanya: Laniado

POLICE 100

Dial 100 in most parts of the country. In Tiberias dial 924444, Kiryat Shmona 4444.

FIRE 102

In emergencies dial 102. Otherwise, number of your local station is in the front of the phone directory.

FIRST AID 101

Magen David Adom

In emergencies dial 101 in most parts of the country. In addition:

Ashdod 41333 Jerusalem *523133

Ashdod 41333 Kiryat Shmona *44334

Bat Yam *5611111 Nahariya *923333

Beersheba 74767 Netanya *23333

Carmiel *985555 Patah Tzvi *5231111

Dan Region *7611111 Patah Tzvi *5231111

Eilat 72333 Rahovot *461333

Haifa 22333 Rishon LeZion 942333

Haifa *512233 Safad 30333

Hatza 30333 Tel Aviv *240111

Holon 803133 Tiberias *90111

* Mobile Intensive Care Unit (MICU) Service in the area, around the clock.

* "Ezer" - Evacuation First Aid, Tel. Jerusalem 227171, Tel. Aviv 261111 (children/youth 03-261113), Haifa 672222, Beersheba 418111, Netanya 36316.

Rape Crisis Centre (24 hours), for help call Tel. Aviv 234813, Jerusalem - 245554, and Haifa 382611.

Jerusalem Institute for Drug Problems, Tel. 633828, 633902, 14 Bethlehem Rd. The National Poison Control Centre at Ramat Hashikma, phone (04) 520206, for emergency calls, 24 hours a day, for information in case of poisoning.

Kupat Holim Information Centre, Tel. 03-433300, 433500 Sunday-Thursday, 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. Friday 8 a.m. to 3 p.m.

THE JERUSALEM POST HANUKKA TOY FUND

Textile and clothing exports to U.S. up 35% in 1986

Textile and clothing exports to the U.S. increased by 35 per cent in 1986 and total exports of these goods were up 24 per cent, the industry and Trade Ministry announced.

The strengthening of European currencies resulted in a large increase in export profitability, with the Free Trade Area agreement with the U.S. responsible for a breakthrough in exports to that country. However, profitability in exports to the U.S. dropped because of the weakness of the U.S. dollar.

INVESTMENTS IN THE NEGEV by the Industry and Trade Ministry were up 79 per cent in 1986 over the previous year. The ministry approved \$186 million for Negev projects last year, compared with \$104m. in 1985.

Over the past three years, the ministry has allocated \$358m. for 104 industrial projects in the region. The projects will increase exports and create 3,000 new jobs.

A FIVE-DAY WORK WEEK is being instituted on a six-month experimental basis at the American Israeli Paper Mills Ltd. in Hadera. Beginning this month, the 1,000 employees will work an extra 30 minutes each day.

The factory operates around the clock, seven days a week. At the end of the six months, workers and management will evaluate the results and decide whether to continue the shortened work week.

The factory management believes that the five-day week will decrease absenteeism and increase efficiency, by allowing employees more time to handle personal matters.

A REPRESENTATIVE of the Polish government visited Kibbutz Lochamei Hageta'ot last week and toured the Tivoli vegetarian food factory and other kibbutz industries.

Stefan Kviatkoski, responsible for Polish interests here, was a guest at the kibbutz's Museum of Holocaust Studies.

Kviatkoski showed interest in the technology used in making Tivoli substitute meat products.

KIBBUTZ GINEGAR is to invest \$250,000 to expand its Amico factory, which makes carton spiral tubes for the textile, rubber, and plastics industries. The money is to be spent on automatic-production and product-control equipment.

The kibbutz bought the Amico plant last year for \$500,000.

ISRAMCO INC. has started drilling a 14,500-foot test well in the Negev and said this week it expects to find natural gas and possibly hydrocarbon reserves equivalent to 400 million barrels of oil.

The company said the Agur well would cost about \$4 million. Istramco said it owned an 8 per cent interest. Other holders include individual investors such as Occidental Petroleum Corp. chairman Armand Hammer and a number of local companies.

ERETZ Magazine - Winter 1987

- In this edition:
- "The Well-Intentioned Entrepreneur" — Sir Moses Montefiore in the Land of Israel
 - Desert delights: The ERETZ Guide to Travel in the Negev Highlands
 - "Delivering the Goods" — The Nabatean Spice and Perfume Route
 - "Kaffiyeh versus Tarbush" — Moslem Attitudes with Regard to Dress
 - "The Boat that Came up from the Sea" — The First Ancient Boat Discovered in the Sea of Galilee
 - "Old-Fashioned Farm" — How Israelite Farmers Fed Biblical Jerusalem
 - "Bringing the Unicorns Back Home" — A Herd of White Oryxes Learns to Live in the Negev

ERETZ — brings new dimension to Israel's heritage. Biblical scenery and modern sights, diverse people and customs, intriguing flora and fauna are captured in spectacular photographs and in-depth articles.

Enjoy more than just the facts. Slip into the atmosphere of the Land of Israel.

To: BOOKS, The Jerusalem Post, P.O. Box 81, Jerusalem 91000

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הכרזה מן האל

MARKET PLACE
DONNA SMITH

Getting global

An Anglo-American agreement to impose similar capital requirements on banks may open the way to global banking standards, but regulators in other countries indicate they see no pressing need to join the pact just yet.

Announcing the accord last week, U.S. and British regulators said they hoped other countries would join the agreement.

They urged them to adopt the same standards measuring the minimum financial cushion banks should maintain according to the level or risk attached to a bank's loans and other assets.

Regulators see the move toward worldwide standardization of banking supervision as a necessary step in maintaining the safety and soundness of institutions as they compete in global financial markets.

"As we move toward globalization of capital markets it is extremely important that all of the banks operate under the same regulatory standards," says Jonathan Flechter, U.S. deputy controller of the currency for economic policy.

It also reflects a broader movement among the major industrial nations to coordinate policies on Third World debt and other major economic decisions as the actions of one country can often have an impact on financial markets.

An international committee of banking regulators from the major industrial nations has been discussing the issue of coordinating bank regulation for about two years and the U.S.-British accord is the first fruit of that effort.

Regulators in other countries have expressed an interest in the accord but so far none are rushing to join it.

U.S. banking regulators admit it will be a long process persuading regulators from the other major industrial nations to join the capital standards agreement but they are guardedly optimistic that it will come about.

"I think we will see some progress, but how rapidly remains to be seen," Federal Reserve Board chairman Paul Volcker says.

The new standards would require banks with the riskiest assets to raise their capital levels to provide a greater financial cushion. For the first time, they also would apply capital requirements to contingent liabilities, such as stand-by letters of credit and loan commitments, which expose a bank to some risk but do not appear on balance sheets.

The new guidelines would move U.S. regulation closer to the standards applied in Europe, where some regulators already use risk-based standards and require banks to hold capital reserves against some off-balance sheet assets, U.S. officials say.

The effort to standardize banking capital standards reflects growing concern about the competitiveness of U.S. banks in international markets as they tighten minimum capital standards over the past two years to shore up the safety and soundness of the banking system.

Currently U.S. banks are required to maintain a minimum capital ratio of 6 per cent to their total assets.

U.S. banking regulators have watched with growing alarm the sliding prominence of U.S. banks in world markets as Japanese banks draw level then increasingly overtake them.

U.S. Treasury Secretary James Baker noted recently that seven of the top 10 international banks are Japanese while only one is an American bank and the two others are French.

American bankers complain that the capital standards applied to French and Japanese banks are among the lowest in the world, allowing them to price their products much lower than other banks.

They also are pessimistic about how successful U.S. regulators will be in persuading others, particularly the Japanese, to join the accord.

"When they get an agreement with the Japanese then we will be surprised," says American Bankers Association representative William Bosies.

"Japanese banks have a tremendous capital advantage and they have been using that capital advantage to gain market share," says Lawrence Cohn, a banking analyst with Merrill Lynch Capital Markets. He says he doubts Federal Reserve officials will be successful in persuading the Japanese to join the accord on capital standards.

Federal Reserve and Bank of Japan officials met in Tokyo last week to discuss the standards. They agreed to continue talks but set no specific timetable.

However, London's influence may play a major role in persuading regulators in other European countries to adopt uniform capital standards, international banking sources said.

A spokesman for the Western German Federal banking supervisory office says that the agency had considered joining the U.S.-British accord.

He says the agency welcomes moves to harmonize capital standards but sees no pressing need for it.

Strike at Discount

By KEN SCHACHTER
TEL AVIV. — A wildcat strike yesterday over wages and layoffs forced Israel Discount Bank to close its branches throughout most of the country. Only IDB's Jerusalem branches were unaffected by the work stoppage.

Histadrut officials said they didn't condone the strike and urged the bank employees to return to work. But the job action was expected to continue, delaying the opening of bank branches until 9 a.m. today.

Most of the bank's 6,100 employees were idled in the walkout, which came in response to management's proposal to lay off between 600 and 1,000 workers and its refusal to meet a demand for a pay increase.

Moshe Beit-Dagan, general secretary of the Clerical Workers Union, said IDB's workers committee asked Histadrut officials on Tuesday night for permission to strike.

He said that Histadrut officials discussed a possible future walkout but were surprised yesterday when they learned a strike was in progress.

"This strike is not condoned by

our union," Beit-Dagan said. "We hope that the workers will come back to work not later than tomorrow morning."

Elana Lefkowitz, secretary of the bank workers' section in the Histadrut, traced the labour dispute back to the summer, when Bank Leumi workers received a pay raise of about 3.5 per cent.

IDB employees then approached management and asked for parity with the Bank Leumi employees, though their own contract was still in effect.

Management countered that the bank was in dire financial straits and could grant no wage increase. What's more, bank officials said, it was necessary to pare as many as 1,000 workers from the payroll to streamline operations.

"They would have great difficulty in complying with the demands," said Lefkowitz. But he said that the union had moderated its demands and now sought the 3.5 per cent increase from the beginning of 1987 instead of retroactive to April 1986.

The layoff issue, meanwhile, remains a sticking point.



Japanese money brokers in Tokyo hustle in brisk trading yesterday afternoon as the dollar tumbles to 153.70 yen in the afternoon trading.

'It depends on the C-o-L adjustment'

By SIMON LOUISSE
For The Jerusalem Post
HAIFA. — The 10 per cent devaluation will give immediate relief to industry but the way in which the cost-of-living index is adjusted will determine whether the benefits are to be long-lasting, according to a leading industrialist.

Uzia Galil, chairman and chief executive of Elron, said yesterday that a quick survey of companies within the Elron orbit, including Elscit and Elbit, indicated that the immediate effects of the recently agreed economic package would be a reduction of costs by 3-4 per cent and a higher return from exports.

Galil said that his main concern was that the benefits of the 10 per cent devaluation would be eroded within four months through C-o-L adjustments "and then we are back where we started."

Commenting on the plan in general Galil said it was "meaningful."

"It's a signal, but we must also have action. It's on the right track, but we must move faster because we are on a moving road."

He said personal tax reform was an "absolute must" to motivate workers.

Plans to reform capital markets received the most criticism from Galil, not because he does not believe they are needed, but because they have been vaguely presented and are less than comprehensive.

"I tried to bear what it is they did and all I heard was that the government will no longer give preference to industrial companies in the raising of capital," he said.

He was also critical of plans to increase the rate of interest charged on loans raised from abroad. He said the government should be encouraging companies to borrow less by making it more attractive for people to invest. This can only be done by providing an economic climate where profits can be made, he said.

He then criticized the way the government had approached the expenditure cuts. Such cuts lowered costs by reducing productivity and the effects would be felt in the future. The government would do better to cut its costs by privatizing enterprises it controls.

Galil warned that despite limited success in fighting inflation major steps had to be taken to increase productivity. The gross national product did not increase last year and the balance of trade continued to move against Israel. Last year was a "lucky" year because of the fall in world oil prices. But nothing in the economic plan will lessen Israel's economic dependence in the long-term, he said.

Dollar falls

LONDON (Reuters). — The dollar plunged to its lowest levels in more than six years on European foreign exchange markets yesterday, forced down mainly by gloom over prospects for the U.S. economy this year, dealers said.

The dollar dipped as low as 1.8520 Deutschmarks in thin European markets, after opening in Frankfurt at 1.8585. The last time the U.S. currency fell this low was in October 1980.

The slide was halted yesterday only by the prospect that central banks might intervene and buy dollars to stop the currency falling further.

Meanwhile the price of gold, traditionally a haven for investors when the dollar is weak, rose again sharply to reach its highest level since late last October. Gold was fixed in London at \$414.40 an ounce.

In Tokyo trading continued hectic. The dollar slid to 154 yen, its lowest level for three months, fanning speculation that Japan's central bank would cut interest rates to make the yen less profitable to own.

ISRAELI FILM INDUSTRY exports reached \$17.5 million in 1986, compared with only \$14m in 1985.

Yoram Bilzovski, director general of the Industry and Trade Ministry, said that 18 full-length Israeli movies were produced last year, as well as two co-productions, and eight short films. In addition, 12 foreign films were produced here creating \$13m. of local revenue.

Tel Aviv Stock Exchange

MARKET STATISTICS

Indices:

General Share Index	107.57	-0.13%
Non-Bank Index	110.84	-0.31%
Arrangement	105.17	-0.30%
Insurance	101.48	-1.11%
Commerce, Services	106.35	-1.18%
Real Estate	108.28	+0.01%
Industrials	112.31	-0.12%
Textiles	115.11	-0.05%
Metals	108.80	-0.53%
Electronics	115.58	-0.06%
Chemicals	112.08	-0.21%
Industrial Invest.	111.17	+0.19%
Investment Cos.	115.60	-0.27%
General Bond Index	108.41	-0.48%
Index-linked Bonds	106.15	-0.25%
Fully-linked	107.08	-0.10%
Partially-linked	104.69	-0.53%
Dollar-linked Bonds	107.91	-1.86%
Short-term 0-2 yrs	103.97	-0.91%
Medium-term 2-5 yrs	107.21	-0.28%
Long-term 5+ yrs	106.71	-0.78%

Turnovers:

Shares - total	NIS 22,864,900
Arrangement	NIS 12,006,100
Non-bank	NIS 10,856,800
Bonds - total	NIS 13,844,700
Index-linked	NIS 9,558,000
Dollar-linked	NIS 4,085,200
Treasury Bills	NIS 6,028,800

Share Movements:

Advances	88 (344)
of which 5% +	13 (147)
"buyers only"	2 (4)
Declines	164 (6)
of which 5% +	26 (2)
"sellers only"	2 (0)
Unchanged	135 (146)
Trading Halt	34 (23)

Bond Market Trends:

Index-linked:	Generally rises to 1.5%
3% fully-linked	

4.25% fully-linked	Rises to 3% falls to 1%
80% Double-linked	Falls to 2% slightly rises
Dollar-linked:	
Admon	Rises to 2%
Rimon	Falls to 3.5%
Gilboa	Falls to 3.5%
For Curr.	
denominated	Falls to 1%
Treasury Bills	
(annual yield)	21.30-22.05%

Arrangement yields:

IDB ord.	17.16%
Union 0.1	16.78%
Discount A	16.66%
Mizrahi r.	17.23%
Hapoelim r.	17.39%
General A	16.73%
Leumi stock	17.67%
Fin. Trade 1	15.70%

SELECTED PRICE QUOTATIONS

Name	Price	Volume	%	Trade & Services	Elron
			100NIS change		341000
Commercial Banks					44
(not part of "arrangement")					
Maritime	450	5206	-2.4	Meir Ezra	2097
General non-arr.	21750	17	-4.2	Supersol 2	-1.1
Fair Int'l	4280	3545	-	Delek	8470
FIBI	5320	2025	-	Lightstar	3800
					4458
					+0.8
					-3.0
					-10.0
					-10.0
					-3.2
					-2.0
					-
Commercial Banks					
(part of "arrangement")					
IDB r.	8800	2998	-	Azorim	958
Uniaq 0.1	66470	1137	-0.4	Elron	580
Discount	113700	1179	-	Africa Jar. 0.1	42300
Mizrahi	38500	3440	-	Dankner	5130
Hapoalim r.	30131	4851	-	Prop. & Bldg.	4200
Mishkan	155200	26	-	Bayaside 0.1	5490
Leumi 0.1	39037	446	-	ILDCI	70700
Fn. Trade	52000	222	-	Resco r.	7674
				Mahadrin	8620
				Hadarim	1455
Mortgage Banks					1575
Leumi Mort. r	8132	222	-0.6	Industrials	
Dev. Mort.	2810	1270	-	Dubek b	4710
Mishkan r	2715	127	-3.0	Priz 1	no trading
Tefahot r	18300	123	-	Sunfrost	13700
Morav r	6870	132	-	Elite	319
				Adgar	19010
				Adgar	366
				Argaman r	18650
				Delta G 1	3680
				Maqesta 1	5410
				Eagle 1	22700
				Polgar	4250
				Schoellerria	15700
				Rogovin	2740
				Urduin 0.1 r	7276
				Is. Can. Co. 1	3325
				Zion Cables	2302
				Pecker Steel	15451
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NEW BEZEQ SERVICES RATES
Extended Pulse Counting Time for Interurban Calls

Today, January 15, 1987, new Bezeq Company services rates will come into effect.

Following are the main features of the new rates:

Metre unit (pulse counting)	NIS 0.091
Installation of home phone	NIS 341
Phone transfer	NIS 120
Fixed payment (usage fee) per month	
★ Group A (large towns)	NIS 8.04
★ Group B (medium sized towns)	NIS 5.17
★ Group C (rest of the country)	NIS 2.36
Price of token	20ag.

5% increase in international telephone and telex rates

Extended pulse counting time for interurban calls

The time allotted for an interurban call for the price of one meter unit has been increased by 14.3%. This will facilitate matters mainly for distant settlements, whose need for interurban calls is greater than that for residents of the large cities.

Example: The short range Tel Aviv — Ramla, etc. during peak hours, 72 seconds per meter unit instead of the present 63 seconds.

During night hours and weekends, 432 seconds per metre unit instead of the present 378 seconds.

Please note: Implementation of the New interurban rate entails technical changes in some 250 Bezeq public telephone exchanges, and will take approximately a month to arrange.

The above payments were fixed according to the power vested in the Ministers of Communications and Finance, according to Paragraph 7 of the Law of Stabilization of Prices for Products and Services (Interim Order) 1985.

Additional details at Bezeq Company branches.

FINANCIAL DATA: ISRAEL, EUROPE, U.S.

ISRAEL MONEY MARKETS

SHEKEL INTEREST RATES
PRIME BORROWING RATE: 1.58% per month
Unlinked Deposit (Annual Rates)

	Last Updated	Tapas	Pakam 7-Day	Pakam 30-Day
LEUMI	11.1	8-17%	9-17.50%	12-18.75%
HAPOLIM	12.1	8-16.00%	8-17.50%	14-21.21%
DISCOUNT	17.12	7-16.00%	8-16.20%	14-18.50%
MIZRAH	1.12	8-17%	8-17.50%	8-18.50%
FIRST INT'L	13.1.87	10-16%	11-17.7%	13-20.04%

Rates vary according to size of deposit.
(Tapas: demand deposit paying daily interest.
Pakam: fixed-term deposit available from 7 to 59 days.)

PATAM — FOREIGN CURRENCY DEPOSIT RATES

	MINIMUM DEP	3-MONTHS	6-MONTHS	12-MONTHS
USD (\$100,000)	5.500	5.375	5.375	5.375
STG (£100,000)	8.900	8.500	8.500	8.500
DMK (100,000 marks)	3.750	3.750	3.750	3.750
FRF (50,000 francs)	2.750	2.750	2.750	2.750
YEN (3,000,000 yen)	2.875	2.750	2.750	2.750

Rates vary according to size of deposit and are subject to change.

SHEKEL FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES (January 14)

	CHEQUES AND TRANSFERS	BANKNOTES	Rep. Rates
	Buy	Sell	
Currency basket	1	1.5199	1.5401
U.S.A. Dollar	0.8687	0.8906	0.85
Deutschmark	2.4714	2.4475	2.37
Pound Sterling	0.2603	0.2635	0.25
French Franc	1.0519	1.0850	1.03
Japanese Yen	0.7714	0.7810	0.76
Dutch Florin	1.0364	1.0493	1.02
Swiss Franc	0.2445	0.2476	0.24
Swedish Krone	0.2251	0.2279	0.22
Norwegian Krone	0.2285	0.2313	0.22
Danish Krone	0.3480	0.3534	0.34
Finnish Mark	1.1859	1.2007	1.16
Canadian Dollar	0.0432	0.0452	0.04
Australian Dollar	0.7800	0.7905	0.51
S. African Rand	0.4130	0.4182	0.41
Belgian Franc	10	1.255	1.2508
Austrian Shilling	1.2236	1.2889	1.20
Italian Lira	1	4.48	4.77
Jordanian Dinar	1	0.83	0.80
Egyptian Pound	1	1.7924	1.8148
ECU			1.8052

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Likud at low tide

PARTY. In the political sense, used to be a bad word in England, which gave the creature its name. Party meant an aggregation of individuals jointly seeking to advance selfish interests in opposition to the common weal, as represented by the head of state. It reeked of conspiracy and malefaction.

It still does not infrequently today, despite the fact that parties have become almost synonymous with the political process in democracies. For the legitimate sense of party as a political idea in action is mocked when its leaders turn it into merely an arena for internecine warfare over seats of power, using the supposedly organizing idea as a convenient cover.

The prime example of this phenomenon in Israel now is the party bloc that goes by the name of the Likud.

The Likud came into being in a bid to unite the nationalist parties of the right, and in the hope of wresting hegemony in the state from long-ruling Labour. Later the Labour Alignment. The Likud's mainstay was, of course, Herut, a proud party which though enthralled always by its dominant personality, Menachem Begin - and historically by Jabotinsky - nevertheless never permitted careerism and power lust to gain priority over ideological commitment.

The junior party, the Liberals, was less single-minded, but it too was at least identified with some ideas, namely the concept of benevolent free enterprise and the liberal state.

Now, after seven years at the helm of the ship-of-state and over two years as the Alignment's equal in the national unity government, the Likud has been reduced to a mess of murderously fighting factions. They remain huddled together under the fig leaf of what purports to be a programme.

By an interesting coincidence the Liberals and Herut, in that order, have during the past two weeks been forcing their fierce internal divisions on the attention of the general public.

The bugle call to party carnage was first sounded by the Liberals' Yitzhak Moda'i, minister without portfolio, who was earlier ousted first as finance minister and then as justice minister. Although his recurrent loss of cabinet office had stemmed from differences with Labour's Shimon Peres, Mr. Moda'i laid the blame for his misfortunes at the door of his "cowardly," "base" and "depraved" Liberal ministerial colleagues Gideon Patt, Avraham Sharir and Moshe Nissim, who head a faction hostile to his.

The ministers of science and technology, tourism (and still justice) and finance responded by suggesting, in so many words, that Mr. Moda'i must have gone bananas again.

What this renewed warring is all about is, needless to say, control of the shrivelled organization that is today's Liberal Party. Mr. Moda'i, a man of intellectual ability but vile temper, wishes to pack the party forums with his faithful hangers-on - a prospect of personal dictatorship that does not recommend it to his opponents. Thankfully, there is at least hardly a whisper of pretence in Liberal ranks that it is the interpretation of party principles that is the issue.

That is not quite the case in Herut, where instead of outright name calling there is a hurling of all too transparent epithets - or the invocation of grand national ideals to account for personal rivalry.

Since last March, Herut has organizationally been suspended in a vacuum. The party convention broke up in unholy uproar without any of the national posts having been filled. Herut's nominal chairman, Premier Yitzhak Shamir, wants the convention to be called back soon, but not before an agreement has been reached among the factions on a division of the spoils, in which Mr. Shamir will presumably have the lion's share. His rivals Ariel Sharon and David Levy, while disputing one another's claims, challenge Mr. Shamir's strategy.

Mr. Sharon insists on a larger portion than has evidently been allotted to him, and Mr. Levy spurns any pre-arrangement, staking all on a newly-emergent party majority that will confirm him as Menachem Begin's heir.

Last Sunday Mr. Sharon had a sizable number of the convention delegates - not only his backers - assembled at his invitation, and at the expense of the Ministry of Industry and Trade - which means the taxpayer - to hear him deliver a message of national renewal, which, he clearly implied, no one but Arik could be depended upon to flesh out. On Tuesday Mr. Levy followed with a blistering attack - a virtual declaration of war - on all his rivals, but principally on Mr. Shamir, dubbed "that one," who was said to deny "this one" his inalienable rights.

Hell, it seems, hath no fury like a Herut politician scorned on his way up the ladder, and hell is what the Herut convention, if called back into session, promises to be all over again.

Granted, politics is not all high argument about the public interest. Fun and games too have their place in politics. But when such fun and games, Liberal as well as Herut style, are a major party's practically sole concern, it is not funny at all.

Navon's geese and gander

THE MINISTRY of Education has decided that a music teacher in Jerusalem's Experimental High School should be officially reprimanded for having suggested to his students, in the course of a classroom discussion, that they think twice before enlisting in the army. The teacher later conceded that, having been "carried away" by the discussion, he went too far. But reprimanded he is to be, all the same.

That, of course, is as it should be. There must be no questioning in this country of the duty of army service, even as an exercise in "thinking," which was the teacher's attempted excuse. For a school teacher, no matter what his subject, to advise his 17-year-old students that, if he were their age, he would seek to avoid the draft by getting a low "profile" from the army authorities, is worse than reprehensible.

Two questions, however, come to mind in this connection. First, will the ministry now also investigate - and if it finds them guilty, also reprimand - the reportedly large number of teachers and rabbis in state-religious schools who regularly advise their students that, if male, they should enroll in a yeshiva, and not necessarily in a hesder yeshiva so as to escape the draft, and if female, to be sure to claim their exemption?

Secondly, will the education minister, Yitzhak Navon, now urge the government to withhold all financial assistance from the "independent" Agudat Yisrael schools, in which it is reportedly accepted as self-evident truth that Israel is not a Jewish state worth fighting for, and that army service here is a sin? Surely neither the minister nor his aides would want it to appear as though the duty of military service is considered fit only for graduates of non-religious high-schools.

No more ideology

Dov Ben-Meir

THE IMPASSE between the two almost equally balanced political blocs has signalled the message that the future belongs to the small parties whose pivotal role in forming coalitions enhances their capacity for extortion. The 1984 elections sent 15 parties to the Knesset, preventing either Labour or the Likud from forming their own coalition government. The ensuing national unity government has produced a situation wherein the voter finds little difference between the two main blocs, with the various satellite parties having the role of heightening the political differentiation between the camps.

Close examination of the political scene provides some surprises: a government led by a Labour premier, in conjunction with a Labour Histadrut secretary-general, formulated and executed a neo-capitalist policy aimed at curing two primary ailments - raging inflation and the dangerous decline of our foreign reserves. That they willingly acceded to the key role of a Liberal finance minister in implementing the economic programme highlighted the sad reality at Labour having given up its historic claim to be able to solve our social and economic problems through socialist formulae.

In addition, we have witnessed the collapse of Histadrut enterprises which, instead of being the Labour movement's prime asset, have turned into a liability, meaning that in the next election, Labour will no longer be able to offer a socialist solution to these problems.

The bitter historical debate between Mapai and the Revisionists about the eventual borders of the Jewish state has faded since 1984. Former premier Menachem Begin did not annex the West Bank and Gaza, although in theory he had a parliamentary majority for such a

move. One surmises that he was aware of the horrendous consequences of the creation of a bi-national state. Neither has Labour made such headway with its Allon Plan, notwithstanding its declared readiness for territorial compromise.

What we see now is how the two big parties are hastily and jointly pursuing the policy of formally transforming the West Bank and the Gaza Strip into an Israel-Jordan condominium, an area of shared government that has existed de facto for many years. Jordanian citizenship, currency and school curriculum have existed in the territories all this time. Thousands of officials and teachers continue to receive salaries from Amman, the open bridges have existed since 1967, and a Jordanian-Egyptian bank has recently opened.

THIS MOST interesting development in the territories must raise questions regarding the content of the next election campaign issues. As things stand now, there is little ideological difference between the Likud and Labour on the major issues facing the nation. It would not be far-fetched to expect the election campaign managers to highlight personal and communal differences. We can look glumly forward to smear campaigns.

One can see the coalescence of a new political spectrum in Israel, with the two great historical adversaries gradually moving towards the centre of the political arena.

The historical left is in for a dramatic change. From occupying the commanding political heights, it has steadily declined in influence, seemingly becoming a local version

of the Fabian Society (contrary to the original model, where that great discussion group evolved into the British Labour Party) without any roots in the working class.

Instead, the real left wing will speak largely for the Arab minority. This section of the population has the best reason to organize itself on the radical wing of the political spectrum. They have tangible aims - regularizing the status of their villages, recovering thousands of dunams of land taken over by the IDF, opposing the razing of many illegal structures, extracting a bigger chunk of the budget, and opening up broader career opportunities in the public sector for their young. We can only hope and pray that this new political trend will not take an ultra-nationalist direction.

On the right wing, there will remain a handful of extreme religious and nationalist parties such as Tehiya, Shas and Kach.

Leaders of the main parties and their election managers are fully aware that the outcome of elections in the near future is certain to be another national unity government. What is not clear is whether the premiership will be rotated between the Labour and Likud leaders. Should the gap in mandates be 10 or more then rotation can be ruled out, but if it is below five seats, we are in for a repeat of the present rotation agreement.

The most certain outcome of such a development will be the disappearance of any ideological debate between the main blocs. The real electoral effort will not be what are we going to do or seek to achieve, but rather, who is going to do the job and which team will do it better.

The writer, a Labour MK, is a Deputy Speaker of the Knesset.

Students: To the streets

Ophir Pins

DURING THE recent riots in France, some 500,000 students from across that country met in Paris, and not only shocked French society but also raised interest in their cause around the world. As a student I cannot help feeling envious. The French demonstrations illustrate the potential which students possess for being catalysts of change. I feel that the time has come for an evaluation of Israeli student activities.

In Israel during the last five years, the cost of tuition has risen by roughly 430 per cent. No other sector of the economy has seen prices go up so drastically. The local *amona* tax, which is usually used by economists and statisticians as an indicator of price hikes, has risen approximately 315 per cent in the same period of time.

Therefore I ask the question: "Where are the students? Why are they not taking to the streets? Why has the National Students Union not received the backing it requires from the students, and why can it not get this backing from Israel's 65,000 students, in order to fight this extreme hike in tuition?"

Perhaps the answer is connected with the structure of Israeli society. The public may have been emasculated by the centralized political establishment which tolerates no public influence of its activities.

We do not even have the option of voting directly for candidates for the Knesset. We only vote for a list whose members are chosen by party leaders. The citizen only influences the number of seats the party receives, not who occupies them. This has effectively destroyed the individual's belief in his or her ability to influence politics and change the system.

The students do not live in a vacuum. They have received the same education and socialization as the rest of the public and have the same instincts resulting from our tense atmosphere. One may say:

"But students are generally more radical, more willing to believe, more ideological." While the statement may reflect students in other countries, it does not hold true for Israeli students.

THE ISRAELI students are a mirror of their society. They are not different from the rest of society because they begin their studies later than other students around the world. (At their youngest, they start

studying at 21 or 22, but the majority are between 24-25.)

They have already lived through many difficulties and thus feel that they have "wasted" precious time. Therefore, their main goal is not to "waste" any more time. Because they are in a hurry to get their degrees, find work and marry, they lose out on a romantic period. It should be the best time of their lives, the rebellious period of innocence and the belief in their ability to change.

Another problem tying the hands of the student movement is the students' lack of support and faith in the student union. This results from a lack of faith in the society as a whole.

Recently, a poll was conducted in this country which showed that 91 per cent of Israeli youth have nothing but criticism for their political system.

The Israeli student leadership is viewed as part of the establishment - as a group of hacks whose sole interest is succeeding in Israel's political system. This feeling arose mainly during the time that the Likud was in power on the campuses. Their representatives such as Ronnie Milo, Micha Reiser, Michael Kleiner, Dan Meridor, Tzahi Hanegbi and Israel Katz rose to party political positions after they abandoned the students union activism.

Among students, the feeling was that this advancement was achieved at their expense. Thus, they neither trust nor back their elected student leaders.

Many doubt that we can do anything to change this situation. It is as though we have been condemned to suffer a lack of student power, a lack of an anti-status-quo, creative movement. We seem left without a student movement which possesses a dream or vision capable of influencing the development of society.

AND YET I believe that we can and must make a change. The way to achieve this change hinges upon the

behaviour of student leaders. The leadership must begin to influence, without fear, what is happening around it in Israeli society. This means both in areas that are on the student agenda and on questions confronting Israeli society as a whole.

This must be done in a manner which is not linked to a specific political party. The leadership must, and can, organize the student body for an ideological struggle about the very structure of Israeli society.

We must struggle for a more pluralistic society, one which is less centralized. We must struggle for a new kind of leadership, for a return to the concepts of setting a personal example and of fulfillment in a tangible way of one's ideology. We must return altruism and voluntarism to the forefront of Israeli activity. If we do all this we will, in spite of the objective difficulties, succeed in reaching the student public, and receive their trust and their faith.

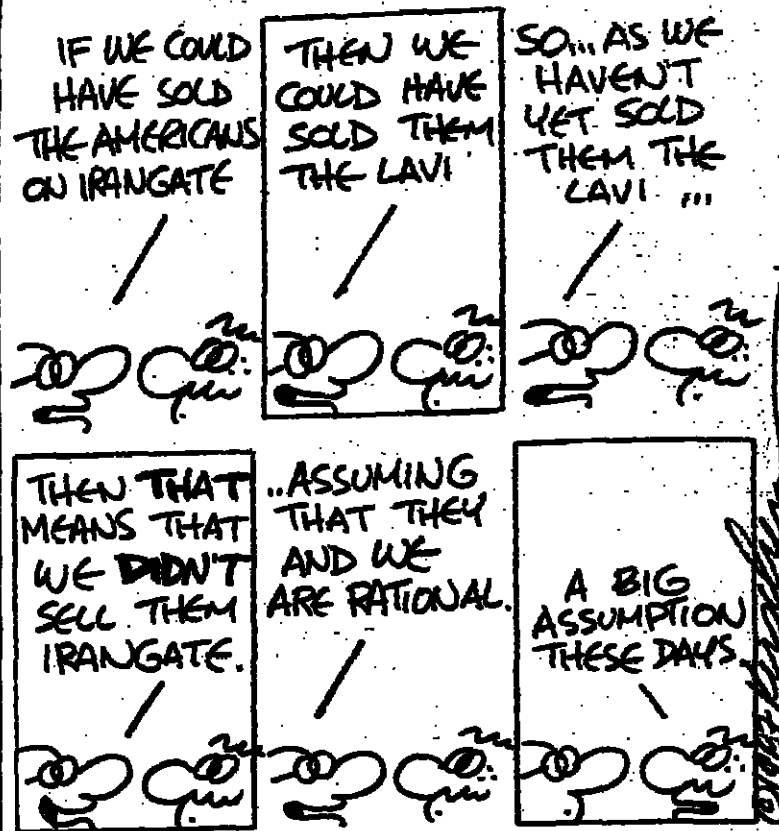
Of course, these are not easy goals to achieve. The change we wish to make involves a long and difficult process. However, I am certain that success is possible. Looking to the French students as an example, we clearly see that the time has come to change our direction and way of thinking.

In the coming weeks, the Navon Commission, which is to set the tuition fees for the future, will begin its work. If this were France, we would not have any reason to fear the outcome of its deliberations.

Let us therefore take upon ourselves the responsibility to effect the change, so that in the process we shall not only bring about a reasonable university tuition scale, but also renew citizens' faith in the ability to change the edicts of the establishment. If we are successful, we shall have begun the necessary revolutionary process which we so desperately need to face the challenges confronting our country in the present and future.

The writer is on the executive of the National Students Union.

Dry Bones



READERS' LETTERS

FOSTERING FORGOTTEN CHILDREN

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post: Sir, - I read Aviva Bar-Am's article of January 2, "Unnatural relations," with a great deal of interest. Unfortunately, she has only uncovered a small part of the sorrow of these forgotten children.

I have been a foster parent for 20 years and have fostered approximately 40 children - ranging from two days old to 15 years, from a period of five days to six years. As such, I feel that I can offer a little information.

Yes, it is true that many people foster a child or children as a means of increasing income and yes, therefore, it is a job. But it is a 24-hour a day, seven day a week job, with no vacation, health benefits, insurance, or other benefits. I received for two Down's Syndrome infants for the month of December NIS 709. After tax deduction, purchases, a babysitter to stay with the children so that I can shop for the week, heat for the babies even if the family doesn't require it, wash, food, travel to physical therapy and various doctors, my net may be NIS 50 for two babies in the winter. That's a job?

How can Zippora Ben-Zimra make a statement that foster parents should not be called Mom and Dad? Doesn't she realize that a child needs a parent? A child can quickly learn that Mom Sara is where she/he lives and Mom Eve where she/he was born. Nothing separates a child quicker than to hear a child call out "Sara" to the person the neighbours and/or school thought of as a parent. Even when they all know the child is Carmiel.

THE PICTURE THAT STARTED IT ALL

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post: Sir, - I was rather astonished to see on the front page of The Jerusalem Post of December 29 a photo of the live hijacker of the Ashkelon bus with the caption, "The picture that started it all."

This is indeed a remarkable picture, taken by Hadashot photographer Alex Libek. But if you look closely at the date printed on the reproduced page, you will find that it was published on May 29, 1984 - a full 46 days after the actual event. Hardly "the picture that started it all."

The picture that did "start it all" was published on the cover of Ha'Olam Ha'Zeh on April 25, 1984, and was taken by Ha'Olam Ha'Zeh photographer Anat Saragusti, at the scene of the crime.

Altogether, three photographers succeeded in taking pictures of the hijackers before they were killed by Security Service agents; Anat Saragusti for Ha'Olam Ha'Zeh, Libek for Hadashot, and Rachmani for Ma'ariv.

The publication of the photos was originally forbidden by the censors.

a foster child, it is important that the function of mother be invested in someone near the child - especially a young child.

As to visits by social workers, I have had one child in my home since July and have never seen his social worker. The only time I speak to her is if I call her. She has yet to call to inquire about the child. On the other hand, my other child has a worker who calls once a month and visits about every three months.

I think that what was written about the types of people who foster may well be accurate in the main. However, I have yet to see an active campaign to recruit foster families of other strata. Why not try an American sales method to find new families? Use families who are currently fostering and meet the new criteria (or desired criteria) for stories on the radio, on TV and in the press.

If even half the improvements spoken of at the end of Aviva Bar-Am's article occur, it would be wonderful. But I see no mention of the special-needs child. What happens to my Down's children at 18? They may not yet be functional until years later, if ever. How will our society cope with that? What about their special needs now? There have been no additional accounts so far to get the type of physiotherapy equipment I should use at home. And I won't on principle spend my own money, denying my natural children, to provide necessary items for another child. My work is my charitable donation - not my money. SARA COHEN

Carmiel.

PERUVIAN POLITICS

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post: Sir, - In the course of the interview with me which appeared on January 7, I did not refer to the president of my country, Dr. Alan Garcia Perez, in the terms referred to. Furthermore, I stated that my party was united in its position and there were no divisions according to generations. FERNANDO LEON DE VIVERO, President

Chamber of Deputies of Peru (Lima).

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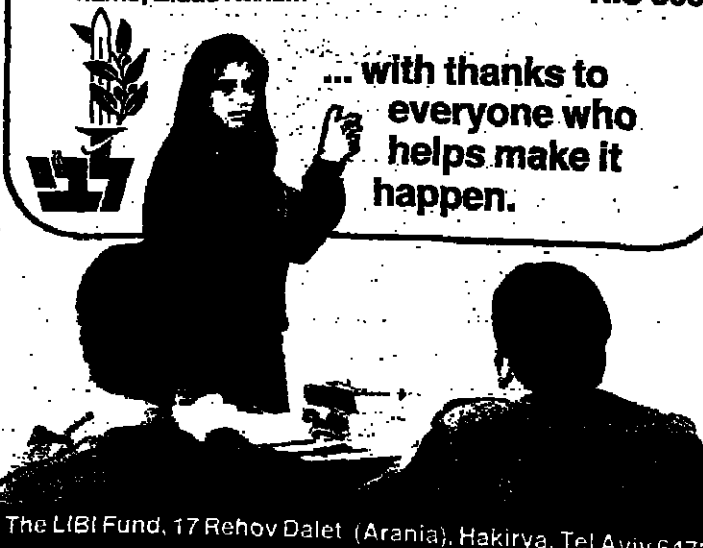
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